


VCU MAGAZINE

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A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a hand reaching out against a dark, textured background. The hand is silhouetted against a bright, glowing area, creating a dramatic effect. The fingers are spread, and the wrist is visible. The background is dark and grainy, with some lighter, textured areas that suggest a rough surface or a close-up of a material.

David Harvey, an alumnus
with an eye for detail—page 24.





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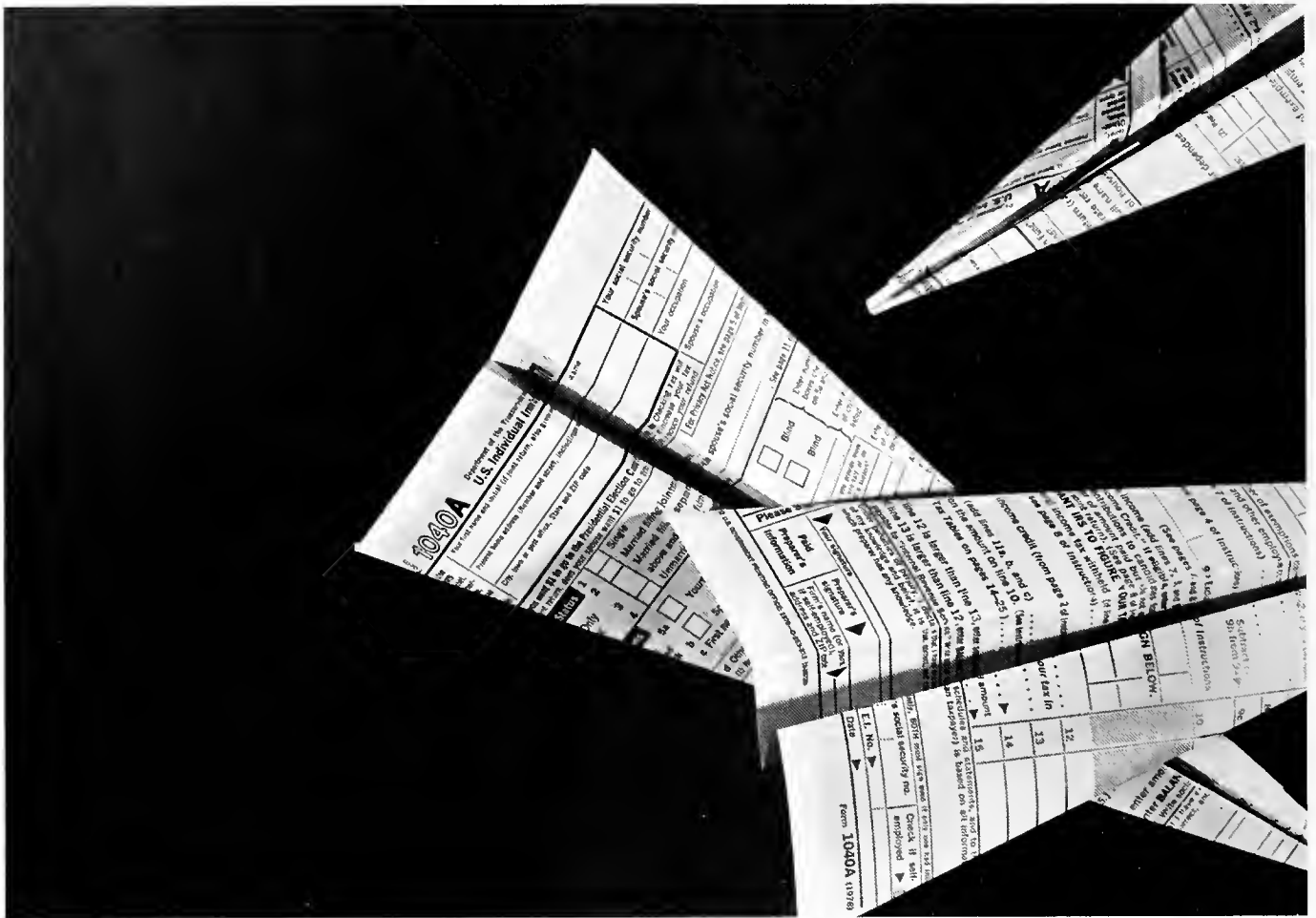
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Cover: A Malaysian celebrates his religion by touching the hand of a statue of Buddha. Photo by David Harvey. Copyright National Geographic Society.





Deducting the Inequities

The Winter 1979 issue of VCU Magazine featured an article on California's Proposition 13. This proposition deals primarily with the level of taxation, specifically the property tax. This article, on the other hand, primarily examines the equity and efficiency of the federal income tax.

By Dr. William F. Hellmuth

You have probably just completed your federal income tax return for 1978 and would prefer never to hear about taxes again. But death is about the only legal way to avoid them completely, and that is too drastic a solution. Besides, that may cause inheritance taxes for your heirs.

The federal income tax is a powerful machine. It will generate

an estimated \$190 billion of revenue during the 1979 fiscal year. It will influence individuals and businesses in decisions about work and leisure, spending and saving, types of financial investments, renting or owning a house, charitable contributions, and hiring more employees and buying new machinery.

Yet, the United States income tax, for all its faults, is one of the better taxes in the world. Still, it is far from perfect.

One fault is the wide variation in the taxes different individuals or families with the same incomes will pay. For example, three families with the same \$20,000 incomes and family obligations — husband, wife, two children — taking the standard deduction would

legally pay very different taxes, depending on the source of their income. The Adams family received all \$20,000 as salary and paid a federal income tax of \$2,524 for 1978. The Bakers received all their income from the sale of securities or real estate (which qualified as a long-term capital gain) and their federal income tax amounted to \$442. The Charles family received their \$20,000 as interest on the bonds of Virginia and its local governments and had zero federal tax to pay.

Or the Smith and Terrell families may be in identical circumstances with \$20,000 incomes, four-person families, and even the homes they live in. But the Smiths

own their home and have a \$30,000 mortgage at 9 percent interest, while the Terrells are renters. The Smiths itemize deductions totalling \$5,000, including \$2,700 of mortgage interest and \$600 property taxes and pay an income tax of \$2,075. But the Terrells pay \$2,524 in taxes since none of their rental payments are deductible.

Almost everyone wants to reform the tax system. Reform is a "buzz word" that produces widespread support, at least until you are asked to explain exactly what reforms you favor. To many people, taxes are very subjective and judged by how they affect them. Reform to them means only tax reduction. If that is not possible, reform might mean lower taxes for them even if taxes are unchanged or higher for others.

Tax reform for many tax practitioners — lawyers, accountants, economists — means a tax system that is fair and equitable, efficient and neutral, and simple and economical.

The tax system has been diverted from these objectives by three pulls.

First, as our economy changes, it becomes more difficult to obtain an accurate measure of income. For example, with more single-parent families and more families with both husband and wife employed, some provision to allow for child care expenses in calculating taxable income became necessary.

Secondly, many proposals to use the tax system to help solve various economic and social problems have been advanced. Tax credits have been adopted to encourage political contributions, more exports, installation of pollution control equipment, and jobs for the disadvantaged. Other proposals advanced, but not adopted, have included tuition tax credits, credits for putting utility

lines underground, and even a credit for those taxpayers whose marriages last more than 25 years.

And finally, with the continuation of relatively high tax rates and with economic growth and inflation pushing individuals into higher tax brackets, many taxpayer groups and legislators have supported a variety of features to lower taxes. These measures have been backed regardless of what the new provisions did to the equity, efficiency, or simplicity of the tax system.

Objective criteria for a "good" tax system have existed at least since Adam Smith. A tax and a tax system should be: simple and understandable; equitable, that is, fair between different taxpayers; efficient and economical to the extent possible; and easy to administer and comply with.

A tax system should be as simple as a complicated economy permits. Citizens should be able to calculate their taxes and how the taxes they pay compare with those paid by others in different circumstances.

Although some significant simplification has been achieved in recent years for some taxpayers, income taxes have generally become more complicated.

Federal income tax laws now consist of more than 1,200 pages plus hundreds more pages of regulations and rulings. One study showed that the capital gains sections alone account for approximately half of the pages.

Tax laws should be easy to administer and simple to comply with. Administration is relatively inexpensive to the government, with costs of collection less than 1 percent of revenues raised. But as the statutes become more complex, administration becomes more expensive. Compliance for many taxpayers has been difficult and most costly. Surveys indicate about half of the taxpayers filing hire professionals to prepare their income tax returns.

The major simplifications over the past 15 years have been in the form of raising the threshold of liability and increasing the standard deduction so that a much smaller percentage of taxpayers need to itemize their deductions.

In 1963, a single person became liable for income tax when income exceeded \$667; for 1978 the threshold was \$3,200. For a married couple filing a joint return, tax liability in 1963 began with income in excess of \$1,333; for 1978 liability began with income above \$5,200. For 1963, 41 percent of all taxpayers itemized deductions, more than double the percentage in the early postwar years; for 1978, the comparable percentage was down to about 25 percent.

Equity in taxation is generally based on either the benefit principle or the ability to pay principle. When a government provides services that go to clearly identified users, a tax related to benefits or use would fit this principle. User charges such as bridge and turnpike tolls, gasoline tax, social security taxes, and that part of property tax which goes for police and fire protection are other examples of benefit taxes. But this principle has only limited applicability. Benefits from some government services such as national defense cannot be priced to individual taxpayers, and, in other cases, everyone benefits by having a healthy, educated, socially stable society.

Most taxes are evaluated under the ability-to-pay principle. Those with equal ability, as measured by net income, family size, perhaps medical expenses, and other relevant criteria, would pay equal taxes. Those with a greater ability to pay would pay more taxes, at least in proportion to their incomes.

A tax system should be efficient. Efficiency means that taxes should interfere as little as possible with private decisions made in a competitive free market. Since taxes involve compulsory payments to the government, they unavoidably have some deterrent effect on the private sector of the economy. Taxes are intended to restrict total private spending to allow the government to finance its programs without inflation. Generally, government programs whose values are not at least equal to their cost in terms of taxes should not be undertaken.

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The efficiency concept states that taxes should be designed to be neutral. They should have the least distorting effect on the way individuals and businesses make their decisions to work, spend, save, rent or buy a home, hire more workers, invest in more machinery, issue stock or bonds, etc. The only exception under the efficiency concept would be in cases where the market system is inefficient. In such instances, a specific tax, such as one on pollutants, would recognize more fully the costs to society and would give the producer a financial incentive to reduce such pollution by the least costly method available.

The current tax system has many provisions which favor certain activities and industries. Consider two industries, A and B. Assume that the rate of profit on investment before income tax is 20 percent for A and 16 percent for B. The higher rate of return on investment in A indicates that the free market favors A over B. Suppose, however, that the effective income tax rate on A is 50 percent and only 25 percent on B. (The actual federal statutory rate on corporate earnings through 1978 has been 48 percent on income over \$100,000.)



		Industry A	Industry B
1	Rate of return <i>before</i> tax	20 percent	16 percent
2	Effective income tax rate	50 percent	25 percent
3	Effective tax (1) × (2)	10 percent	4 percent
4	Rate of return after tax (1)-(3)	10 percent	12 percent

The rate of return *after* tax is the guide used by business and investors as to where investment is most profitable. While the market before tax rate of return shows Industry A to be more profitable than B, the effect of preferential tax treatment for B is to make B more profitable. The differential tax treatment has reversed the priority given by the market and shifted resources to the industry where the market profit system tells us they are used less efficiently.

An efficient tax system would be neutral between different sources of income, between different types of spending, and between different industries. Neutrality means that economic and financial decisions are left to free competitive market forces.

Tax preferences are often costly and relatively inefficient in the objectives they appear to be assisting. For example, tax preferences for homeowners are claimed by about 23 million people who save a total of about \$11 billion a year in income taxes. This dwarfs the

direct budget expenditures of about \$1 billion for government subsidies for housing.

The deductions for mortgage interest and property taxes assist those individuals and families in the higher tax brackets the most. The subsidy to homeowners, as measured by the tax saving, varies directly with a person's marginal tax rate. For example, the deduction for \$100 of interest on a home mortgage provides a tax saving of \$70 for a family with 1978 taxable income over \$200,000; a tax saving of \$32 for those with taxable incomes between \$20,000 and \$24,000; and a saving of \$14 for those with taxable incomes of less than \$1000. The subsidy is upside-down, with the largest subsidy going to those with the least need and the smallest to those with the greatest need.

Another example was the dis-

agreement between President Carter and the majority in Congress in 1978 on the choice between raising personal exemptions to \$1,000 for every taxpayer and each dependent or providing each person with a tax credit of \$240.¹ This exemption reduces the amount of taxable income by \$1,000 times the number of family members. The tax saved per person varies from \$140 to \$700, depending on a taxpayer's marginal, or top, tax bracket. The proposed tax credit, on the other hand, would have reduced the tax itself by \$240 per person, and thus would be of equal value to all, regardless of their level of taxable income. A tax credit of \$240 per person would be more favorable than a \$1,000 personal exemption for a single taxpayer with income of \$8,200 or less and for a married couple filing jointly with \$15,200 or less.

A major problem with the present income tax is the wide range of effective tax rates which apply to people in the same income bracket. The most vivid case is the high income recipients, for whom the statutory tax rate is 55 percent at the \$200,000 level and 70 percent on income above \$200,000. Based on a comprehensive definition of income, the actual effective tax rates on this group of high income recipients range from zero to 70 percent, with the largest group paying at effective rates of 20 to 30 percent. The high income non-taxpayers have been publicized for several years. Even after major reforms in 1969 and 1975, the most recent Internal Revenue Service reports showed that 496 individuals and families reporting adjusted gross income over \$100,000 on their 1976 tax returns paid no federal income tax.

And this number is only the tip of the iceberg. Many other high income recipients use various preferences such as tax exempt securities and tax shelters to minimize quite legally their adjusted gross incomes.

Tax shelters are devices whereby persons receiving high salaries or large amounts of property income make investments

that generate paper losses that shield some or all of the investor's other income from tax. Usually a tax shelter involves a deferral of taxable income, the use of borrowed funds, and realization of income in the form of capital gains.

Tax shelters are probably most widely used in real estate. Typically, a high income recipient would invest in a partnership to buy, with a large mortgage, a shopping center, apartment or office building. During the early years of ownership, large deductions for mortgage interest and depreciation, plus ordinary expenses and property taxes exceed the rental income, resulting in losses the partners can report to offset their other income and reduce their taxes. But depreciation is an accounting expense and not a cash expenditure, and the investor will often be receiving money from the investment while reporting a tax loss.

The Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives has published studies showing persons with incomes of \$400,000 investing in a real estate tax shelter in late December and, through a large pre-payment of interest in advance, reducing their current year's taxable income by 90 percent.

In addition to real estate, other tax shelter areas have included oil and gas exploration, farm operations, equipment leasing, and movie production. Recent legislation has restricted, but not eliminated, the use of tax shelters.

Many of the tax preferences have been designed to encourage certain kinds of behavior by taxpayers, such as homeownership or contributions to recognized charities, or to aid taxpayers in special circumstances, such as the elderly. What started out as a few carefully selected preferences has now proliferated to the point where one observer described the income tax as "dipping deeply with a sieve".

The basic income tax is spelled out in a few pages and then the exceptions and special cases account for the remaining one thousand pages. I am not so naïve

as to expect that a law of 10 to 20 pages can deal with the complexities of our modern society with business mergers, corporate spin-offs, liquidating dividends, multinational corporations, generation-skipping trusts, and other complex legal and financial arrangements.

But we can ask our representatives in Congress to put more emphasis on simplicity, equity, neutrality, and ease of administration and compliance. Most tax preferences, whatever worthy purpose they may be intended to serve, become almost permanent once they get into the tax code. The federal government, if it wants to encourage or subsidize a particular activity or group, can make a subsidy payment by a budget expenditure, it can guarantee or insure loans, or it can provide a subsidy through the tax system by preferential treatment. In the area of housing, for example, the federal government provides direct payments for public housing and rent subsidies. It guarantees mortgages for veterans through the Veterans Administration and insures mortgages for moderate-income families through the Federal Housing Administration, enabling these recipients to obtain mortgages for which they otherwise would not qualify. Tax preferences are extended to all homeowners who can deduct their mortgage interest and property tax payments in calculating their taxable income.

Unlike the direct expenditures and mortgage guarantees, however, the tax preferences are not subject to annual review as part of the budget, are not considered by the program and budget specialists on housing in either the executive or legislative branch of the government, and are not subject to any regular analysis as to whether the benefits gained exceed the revenue lost. Further, the need for continuation of the preference is not considered nor is any cost effectiveness study made to determine whether a direct expenditure, a loan guarantee, or a different design of a tax preference would be more efficient.

The primary purpose of the tax system is to raise revenue to finance government programs. Taxes reduce purchasing power in the private sector to offset the

spending by government for purchases of goods and services which are resource-using, such as education, highways, and national defense. Taxes also provide transfer payments such as social se-

curity benefits, military and civil service pensions, unemployment compensation, and welfare payments.

Preferences in the tax law today



occur when taxable income is less than net income as defined in accounting or in normal usage, or when tax rates more favorable than ordinary rates are applied. Preferences take various forms, such as exemptions, deductions, deferrals, credits, and special tax rates.

Preferences apply both to individuals and businesses. A few examples of exceptions include the exclusion of social security benefits, of \$100 of dividend income, and of certain scholarships and fellowships. Extra exemptions include those for the elderly and the blind, and the exemption of all interest on state and local government securities. Deductions classified as preferences include deductions of mortgage interest and property taxes by homeowners and bad debt deductions by financial institutions in excess of actual losses. The 10 percent investment credit for the purchase of eligible machinery and equipment is the "Big Daddy" of preferences, involving an estimated revenue cost of \$15 billion in 1979.

My conclusion about tax preferences is not that they are all inefficient or unfair. Rather, each preference on the tax side should be reviewed annually or frequently by the appropriate executive department, the Office of Management and Budget, and the program as well as the tax committees of Congress. I would expect some preferences to be renewed intact, some to be modified, and others to be repealed.

When out of date, or inefficient tax preferences are continued, the results are higher tax rates for those not receiving large preferences, misallocation of resources, and unnecessary difficulties with administration and compliance. And when the tax system is not understood or is perceived to be unfair, it undermines confidence in and respect for our income tax system, the success of which ultimately depends on accurate and fair self-assessment by almost all taxpayers.

Given the strong political, economic, and emotional reaction to changes, other than tax reduc-

tion, in our tax system, I recommend that Congress leave the current income tax system alone and add a new, simplified comprehensive income tax system with significantly lower rates. Each taxpayer would be able to choose between the existing income tax and the new version, just as taxpayers choose now between using the short form or the long form and between standard deductions and itemized deductions.

The new, simplified, comprehensive tax would include *all* income. Not only wages, salaries, dividends, and interest, but all capital gains, unemployment compensation, half of social security benefits not related to the beneficiary's own tax contributions, and tax exempt interest would be included. The only deductions or tax credits allowed would be for a minimum standard deduction and family size, and for uninsured medical costs and casualty losses in excess of 6 percent of adjusted gross income. The tax rates would range from 10 to 50 percent against the 14 to 70 range under existing law. When the opportunity occurs for reductions, the rates on the comprehensive tax only should be reduced, attracting more taxpayers to select this option.

The comprehensive tax return could be filled out and the tax calculated in about 10 minutes. No more than one page would be needed.

The corporate income tax could be revised in the same way. Currently the average tax rate for all corporations is about 35 percent against a statutory rate of 48 percent through 1978 on corporate income above \$100,000. Some industries such as commercial banking, utilities, minerals, and timber pay below average rates while other industries, such as retailing, generally pay above average rates. With a scaling down or removal of preferences, the maximum rate could be reduced to about 35 percent. Taxes would then play a much less important role in business decisions.

In various forms, support for a move to a simplified, comprehensive income tax has come from both conservatives and liberals. William Simon, former Secretary

of the Treasury, and William Buckley, the columnist, are conservatives who support such changes. Walter Heller, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, voices support from the liberal side.

Tax reform in several other areas is not covered here, including adjustments for inflation, the problem of two-earner families, integration of the individual and corporate income tax, and social security taxes. In each of these important areas, however, the disincentives and the inequities caused by current income taxes would be reduced significantly if the reforms proposed here to broaden the tax base and reduce tax rates were adopted.

Also omitted is a discussion of when the budget should be balanced, with taxes equal to expenditures. The important point here is that the amounts of tax revenue and expenditures depend not only on the tax structure and spending programs, but also on the economy. With the same tax system, a prosperous economy will generate much more tax revenue and will have lower expenditures for unemployment compensation and food stamps. With the same government tax and spending programs, a 1 percent decrease in unemployment generally means a decline of about \$18 billion in the budget deficit.

Tax reform will be an issue as long as we have taxes. Public understanding is necessary to get a tax system which is simple, fair, efficient, and easy to administer and comply with. As a person who believes in both democracy and education, I believe we can, by great effort from many citizens, have a tax system that serves us and our country well.

¹A deduction or exemption reduces the amount of income subject to tax, with the tax saving dependent on the taxpayer's marginal rate: if your marginal tax rate is 30 percent, for example, a \$100 deduction provides a \$30 tax saving. A tax credit, on the other hand, is deducted directly from the tax liability: a \$100 tax credit provides a \$100 tax saving. ☺

Bringing Up Baby

As miracles go, there aren't many that can compare with the birth of a child. Two cells unite and from them develops a little person, a miniature human being that smiles, cries, wets, and evokes a full range of emotions from others.

But this miracle of childbirth is not always easy. For such a seemingly simple process, things can sometimes get terribly complicated. And even when things aren't too complicated, expectant parents sometimes worry about everything — every kick, every movement, every contraction. Those who have been fortunate enough to be referred to the Obstetrics and Gynecology Diagnostic Center at the Medical College of Virginia can oftentimes have their worries minimized.

The center, which officially opened in January, is designed for a number of antenatal diagnostic tests that are required for a woman who is pregnant. While other facilities have some antenatal diagnostic equipment, MCV has one of the few, and perhaps the only, complete unit in one clinic in the country devoted solely to obstetrics and gynecology.

The diagnostic center is administered by Dr. Fay Redwine, an assistant professor of obstet-



Ultrasound gives a whole new definition to baby pictures.

rics and gynecology and Dr. Robert Petres, an associate professor of obstetrics and gynecology. Their most important testing devices are two ultrasound machines that enable them to see just about everything they ever wanted to know about a fetus without having to ask.

"Ultrasound enables us to do a variety of tests," Redwine says, "we can take the basic measurement of the size of the fetus, determine its age, and follow its growth. We can locate and map the body organs of the fetus, and perhaps most importantly, we can reassure women that they are carrying a normal fetus. In fact, 95 percent of what we do amounts to our being a pregnancy outcome assurance center."

"We have developed into a specialized testing service," Petres says. "Doctors will send their patients here because we offer a service that is not available in their offices. We also act as a second opinion in some instances. We provide tests to the attending physicians so they can provide better care. We are basically a testing service, but what we do depends on each individual case."

Ultrasound is what makes all this happen. This is not an especially new modality, it has been used in sonar equipment for many years. But in the last 10 years the miniaturization of circuits has brought about this new application of the sound waves.

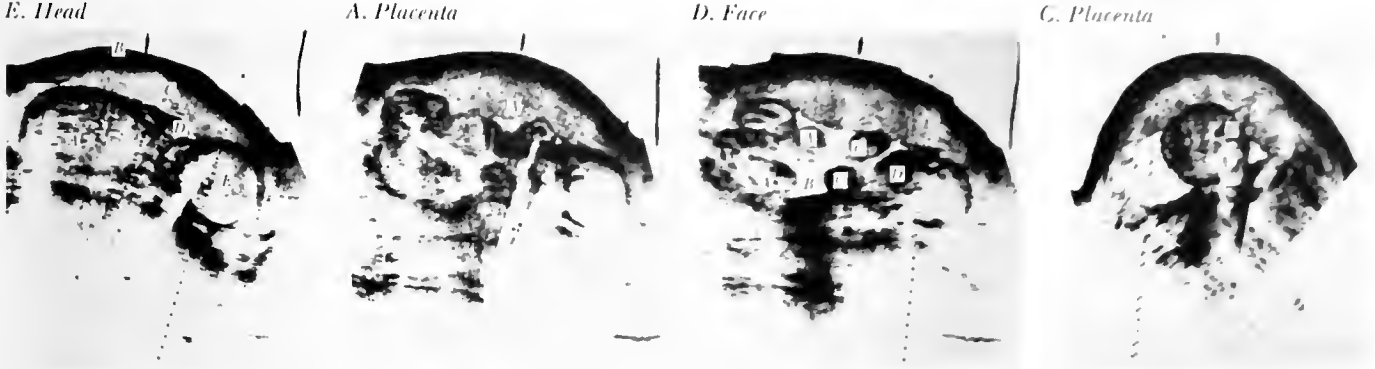
"This has revolutionized obstetric care," Petres says. "We can now do things that were unheard of five years ago."

Ultrasound also is a safer way to

- A. Baby's abdomen
- B. Mother's abdomen
- C. Placenta
- D. Shoulder
- E. Head

- A. Legs
- B. Amniotic fluid
- C. Arms
- D. Face

- A. Stomach
- B. Baby's backbone
- C. Placenta



It is possible to detect many parts of the unborn baby by using Ultrasound pictures.

take pictures, especially when compared to the alternative of X-rays.

"The amount of energy projected in order to get a picture with an X-ray is potentially dangerous," Petres says. "But this is not the case with the use of sound waves."

"Thus far," Redwine adds, "there have been no side effects found as a result of the use of diagnostic ultrasound waves."

The unit was made possible in large part by two groups, both of whom contributed sizable amounts of money to get the clinic off the ground. The Developmental Disability Division of the State of Virginia Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation gave MCV a \$104,000 grant to develop a model antenatal genetic testing program. Part of this money, \$84,000, was used to purchase an ultrasound machine. This machine gives a continuous picture of the fetus, and enables the doctors to monitor the movements of the baby.

The local chapter of Beta Sigma Phi, a service-oriented sorority, donated \$23,500 for the purchase of a real-time ultrasound machine. This gives a continuous picture of the fetus, and enables doctors to monitor the movements of the baby.

Beta Sigma Phi also gave the clinic its first ultrasound machine several years ago.

"We never could have gotten this started without that first machine," Petres says. "That gave us the first ultrasound unit in Virginia. Now almost every modest size hospital has a similar machine."

Ultrasound has done more than just revolutionize antenatal care, it has also forged new frontiers in bringing expectant mothers down to earth.

"What this has done," Petres says, "is remove the baby from the ethereal to the objective. Before, a woman would feel the baby move and that would be her only evidence a child was there. Now she can see the child, we can monitor its growth, and we can watch the pregnancy progress."

"Most women are relieved after they have gone through the center, because most of the time we are dealing with normal women and normal pregnancies. Even those who have problems are relieved because they now have factual information on which to base any decisions they may have to make. They can face the nature of the problem and deal with it early."

In addition to ultrasound tests,

the clinic can also assess the well being of the baby by electrically monitoring the heartbeat of the fetus. The doctors can determine from the heartbeat patterns whether the baby is healthy.

Another service performed at the clinic involves testing for genetic defects in an unborn fetus, which is done in conjunction with the Department of Human Genetics.

This information is gained by performing amniocentesis, a process that requires amniotic fluid to be withdrawn from around the fetus. Ultrasound helps in the test by providing a picture of where the fetus is situated. The most frequent reason for undergoing amniocentesis is to determine fetal maturity.

Despite the tools available to them, Petres and Redwine aren't out to corner the market on pre-natal care in the area.

"We have our own practices," Petres says, "and we don't take other doctors' patients. We are here basically to serve as a diagnostic testing center and doctors are willing to refer patients here for things they can't provide."

"That's part of what we're trying to do here. If there is a need for some type of sophisticated treatment, we ought to have it here and it should be available to the entire area." ❀



Games Children Play

By
Dr. Doris W. Busby and Dr. Alice
M. Pieper

Children everywhere play, and as a child plays, he investigates, creates, and orients himself to his world, its space, events, and people. Play is the vehicle by

which the intellect, the emotions, and the body join forces to carry the child forward toward the horizons of his life.

But children's play has not always been accepted as a needed and purposeful activity. Play and playfulness were considered as expressions of evil in the 19th

century. Children's play moved to a more legitimate status by the mid-twentieth century when parents and professionals in educa-

Drs. Busby and Peiper are both associate professors of education in the Department of Elementary Education.

tion and psychology viewed play as a positive influence upon the lives of children. This perception of play persisted as the cognitive theorists endorsed the influence of play on the intellectual development of the child. Today, play is generally accepted as a valued activity which contributes to the total well being of children.

Professionals in the fields of education, health, and counseling are well aware of the immediate and long term impact of play activities on the developmental processes of young children. Parents have become more and more attuned to the value of children's play than ever before, mainly due to the message of mass media — the soft sell of advice by child experts and the hard sell of toy manufacturers. Books, articles, and television programs abound with advice on "how to talk to your child", "how to play with your child", and "how to teach your child". The cumulative impact of these varied and sometimes conflicting messages on parental perceptions of children's play and playthings may be more disjointed and confusing than helpful.

Children play in an intuitive manner. As children play they grow and develop physically, learning to use and control their bodies as they run, throw, catch, jump, and climb. Fine motor skills develop as children draw or color with crayons or as they manipulate picture puzzle pieces into meaningful wholes. Social skills evolve through play episodes as children learn to talk with and interact with their peers. Coping with complex and conflicting emotions is facilitated as children reenact reality through fantasy and play experiences. Intellectual and creative thought is fostered through play as children solve problems, label and classify their environment, and project new mental images.

Developmental Stages of Play

Early scientific researchers observed and systematically re-

corded the sequential developmental aspects of children's play. Although these patterns of growth and play are fairly well accepted, it should be noted that not every child experiences them in exactly the same order or intensity. The following is an outline of these somewhat predictable stages.

Infancy: During the stage of infancy children's play can be seen as bodily movements that are in the process of becoming controlled and better organized. As infants gain control of their hands, they become preoccupied with the tactile aspects of their environment. Also, social-affective play becomes evident when the infant is stimulated by the parent figure and the child learns how to relate and respond.

Toddlerhood: The child's exploratory behavior becomes more diverse during this period due to increased confidence, coordination, and competence in motor skills. The toddler also begins to enjoy non-social stimulation — sense pleasure play. This form of play may occur through involvement with natural materials in the child's environment — water, sand, or mud. The child also creates or responds to movements, sounds, and rhythms. Encounters with light and color, tastes, odors, and textures add to his heightened sensorial perception. Near the end of this period, play sometimes takes the form of unoccupied behavior where the child occupies himself by watching anything that happens to be of momentary interest. In addition to observing nearby activity, the child usually plays alone and seldom makes any attempt to interact with other children. This self-centered play is referred to as solitary play.

Preschool: During the preschool years, skill play originates. It consists of the persistent and regular exercise of new found abilities. As the young child masters the use of play materials and play equipment, small motor skills are refined and self-confidence is enhanced. Preschool children participate in many more socially

oriented activities. A transition is made from solitary to parallel play during this time. During parallel play, the children's play activities bring them into closer contact with other children. Yet, despite the fact they may now be playing along side other children, they still focus on their own activities and seldom interact. Associative play is also occurring at this time and children may be doing the same activity but still playing separately and without any interchange. Usually after age three, children move to cooperative play in which they discuss and assign roles necessary for joint ventures. Dramatic play, during which the child role plays situations of adult and group life, is also characteristic of this pre-school stage. A similar form of play that many five-year-olds are capable of engaging in is creative dramatics. Children enjoy portraying the characters of a favorite story, poem, or television program. This characterization is usually done with an awareness of the whole story and the plot line. This dramatic improvisation is usually carried out with ease and often with broad creative interpretation.

Primary Stage: Developmental changes continue to evolve into the primary stage. By then the child has developed skills in dramatic play and creative dramatics and usually cooperated well with other children in play episodes. Games and rules become very important to the child at this time. Many children's games have the accompaniment of ritual chants. The charm of this activity seems to stem from the sense of participation in group ways and group rituals. Physical play activities allow these children to vent a tremendous amount of energy as well as to derive pleasure from achieving difficult self-set goals. Toys are still popular, but preference is for toys which are more complicated and provide a greater challenge necessitating use of mind as well as body. The rehearsal for future life roles becomes more and more evident through these primary play activities.

The options for selecting children's playthings are limitless, but choices must be made. Considerations influencing these decisions could include:

Durability: Will it survive many vigorous playtimes? How is it constructed? What material is it made of? Is it expected to serve several siblings?

Safety: Does it have sharp points or edges? If it has small detachable parts, will infants or toddlers be playing with it? Do stuffed animals have embroidered or cloth features rather than button or tack-like ones? Are large plastic trash or cleaning bags out of the reach of young children? Is climbing equipment placed over a spongy or resilient surface?

Care: Can the more durable playthings be cleaned and repaired?

Storage: Is there a special space provided for storage of playthings? Is it easily accessible so that the child can take responsibility for getting the toys out and later for putting them away?

Versatility: Can it be used for more than one activity? Can it be used over the years, meeting different developmental and interest needs?

Variety: Does the child have a balance of playthings: for small and large muscle development; for indoors and outdoors; for solitary and group play; for quiet and vigorous play; for wonder and knowledge; for fun and fantasy; for discovery and creation?

Aesthetic Appeal: Is it attractive and colorful? Can it contribute to the child's sensitivity to color and form? Does it elicit awareness and enjoyment of sounds, music, and movement?

Natural Materials: What share of play materials are of the 'natural' variety? These materials include water, sand, mud, and clay. Such materials lend themselves to free exploration, shaping to individual purposes, and sensory pleasure.



Cost: Can the investment in durable and more costly playthings be balanced with items which can be made or assembled at less cost?

Recycling: What about recycling household discards to serve as materials for creative and intellectual playtime adventures? Have you been throwing away a treasure trove of potential playthings? Old clothes become 'dress-up' valuables; empty plastic or foil food containers change into sorting bins for classifying collections of stones or insects, or vessels for pouring water and molding sand; paperboard tubes combine with scraps of ribbon, yarn, and paper to evolve into imaginary people and animals; old magazines become resources for rainy-day cutting and pasting of pictures or words; empty paper soda cartons turn into non-tipping carryalls for paint jars; old sheer scarves transform little boys and girls into kites

and butterflies; wood scraps pounded together emerge as airplanes, boats, and rocket ships; and those huge moving/appliance cartons suddenly are transformed into castles, playhouses, rocketships, or puppet theatres. Put on your magic glasses and look at your discards again.

Play, to live up to its potential contribution to the lives of young children, needs props that invite; space that allows, and children to enjoy. But most of all it needs adults who understand, value, and encourage play. Are you one of these adults?

INFANCY

Toys that attract the eye
strings of colored plastic beads
rattles
large plastic rings
tinkling bells
floating bath toys

Toys that appeal to the senses
squeaky toy animals
light plastic blocks
nest of hollow blocks

empty containers with removable lids
floating bath toys
unbreakable dolls
musical rattles
soft terry cloth balls

TODDLERHOOD

Toys for expression

large crayons
paint brush and paper
modeling clay
sand and sand toys
rocking chair
rocking horse
bells
mallet and wooden pegs
music box
marimba

Toys for building large muscles

steps for climbing
large balls
large hollow blocks
push-and-pull toys

Toys for make-believe

housekeeping equipment
unbreakable dolls
cuddly toy animals
costumes
rocking horse

Toys for stretching the mind

trains
trucks
boats
wooden inlay puzzle
large wooden beads
peg board
picture books
nursery rhymes/simple stories

PRESCHOOL

Toys for strengthening large muscles

climbing apparatus
wagon
bouncing horse
push-and-pull toys
jump rope
large balls
bean bags
throwing and rolling games
large hollow blocks
mallet with peg set
work bench with tools

Toys that extend the thinking process

magnet and objects
lock with key
water play toys
inlay puzzles
picture games

view master with slides
globe
picture books
nursery rhymes
simple stories
poems

Toys for make-believe

housekeeping equipment
costumes
floor blocks
farm and zoo animal sets
transportation toys
play tent
large cartons for making houses and climbing

Toys for expression

crayons
paint brush
scissors and paste
clay
hammer, nails, and soft wood
large wooden beads
sand and sand toys



rocking chair or horse
cuddly toy animals
puppets
musical top
music box
record player

percussion instrument
water play

PRIMARY

Toys for make-believe

playhouse
costumes
dollhouse and furniture
boy and girl dolls
dolls from other countries
puppets
transportation toys
toy circus and animals

Toys to promote the expression of feelings

crayons
paint
colored chalk
sewing kit with fabric
paper sculpture
clay weaving materials
work bench with tools
construction sets
design blocks
melody bells
xylophone
percussion instruments
record player

Toys and games for cognitive development

magnets and objects
thermometer
magnifying glass
clock dial
cash register
scales for weighing
number games
anagram alphabet sets
printing sets
typewriter
inlay puzzles
view master with slides
film and filmstrip
chalk board
flannel board
books to read

Toys and games for muscle development

horizontal ladder
balls
bean bag games
ring toss games
tumbling mat
jump rope
hoops
kite
bicycle
sled
skates
swimming accessories ☸



Extending a Helping Hand

By Susan Grayson

A handshake. A helping hand. A handful. A handout—common terms which serve as subtle reminders of the critical role hands play in our everyday lives.

“You can’t separate the hand from the person,” says Wyndell H. Merritt, assistant professor in the Division of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery and medical director of the university’s Hand Management Center. “We see with our hands, talk with our hands, and even feel around corners in the dark with our hands.”

Because hands are a major part of our lives, hand disorders can cause unique psychological problems. A hand injury, whether through burn, amputation, nerve injury, or arthritis means a handicap physically and emotionally.

A new graduate program at the university and the only one of its kind in the country is concentrating on exposing both occupational and physical therapists to the physical and emotional aspects of hand management.

In the master of science degree program in hand management, therapists learn to treat the whole person, both physically and psychologically. “The trouble in the past,” says Merritt, “is that therapists were just seeing the hand, not the total person.”

Through a new university Hand Management Center, students can gain clinical experience to match classroom and tutorial learning. The highly selective graduate program is in its first official year of operation and two students, one an occupational therapist, the other a physical therapist, are enrolled.

The students work with individual physicians and other faculty members of the Departments of Surgery, Occupational, and Physical Therapy. The demanding two-year program is not designed for the casual student. While classroom study is pursued in areas such as anatomy, kinesiology, and biomechanics, students also work with individual physicians in the areas of plastic

surgery, orthopedics, neurology, rheumatology, and psychiatry, on a one-to-one tutorial basis.

In the past, the only way to get training in hand management, was to go to one of the hand centers in the United States and serve in an apprentice fashion with an experienced professional. But without a formal course of study, this left gaps in the therapist’s knowledge.

“You could only learn as much as the person knew and it was on-the-job training with no emphasis on research,” Merritt says.

The new university program concentrates not only on educational aspects and clinical training in the Hand Management Center, also on research.

“There are a host of unan-

Susan Grayson is an information officer in the Office of University Publications. She is editor of VCU Today, a newsletter for faculty and staff, and managing editor of the university’s research magazine, Research in Action.



swered questions in hand therapy," says Merritt. These questions have remained unanswered due to a serious lack of any type of research from therapists on hand problems. Therapists have not been educated to make contributions to the field. Now with the new graduate program, therapists can do research in hand therapy with patients in such areas as dressings, temperature biofeedback, blood flow, and psychological predictors.

The program should fill a void, says Merritt. "Even in 1978, surgeons will not send patients to therapists they don't know," he points out. With the program, the university hopes to develop a level of expertise and quality of hand therapists that surgeons can depend on.

A team approach to care calls for constant communication between a doctor and therapists to reach the goals of therapy. Hand management students work closely with hand surgeons and witness operations so they will be versed in muscle and joint placement.

The university program is also establishing affiliations with key individuals and centers in the hand management field. Students will visit hand centers at such schools as Emory University and the University of Iowa and spend a six-week clinical experience to further their knowledge of different techniques in the field.

For clinical experience, the program relies on the university's Hand Management Center, a therapy and assessment unit, which began operating in February of 1978. The staff, including a director, aide, and students, handle about 10 patients a day, with half their referrals coming from orthopedic surgery and the other half from plastic surgery, says Maureen Hardy, clinical director.

Patients are first seen on an individual basis to receive evaluations or for the staff to do functional assessments of their hands to answer surgeons' questions. Disability ratings for insurance companies also enter into the program.

Patients are then seen two or three times a week. "We emphasize that it is their hand and they are responsible for therapy," says Hardy. After initial visits, patients begin group situations for therapy. In addition to center equipment, exercises and activities are designed to help improve particular problems.

"Activities are chosen for patients based on jobs they formerly did," says Hardy. "Someone who did powerful work in the past will do woodcarving for therapy exercise, whereas a former typist will do finer work such as leatherwork."

The center doesn't foresee a lack of patients. Hand injuries or injuries to the upper extremities are the third leading cause of admissions to emergency rooms.

What seems a minor injury can prove to be a major disability. "The implication of an injured hand to a breadwinner is tremendous," says Merritt. "And hand management can make the difference between disability and ability." ❀

A Rams Book of Memories

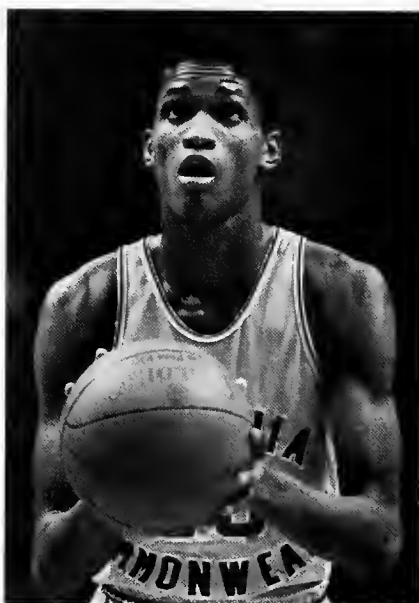
As VCU Magazine went to press, bad news was announced concerning the men's basketball team. The Rams, already bypassed by the ECAC tournament to qualify for NCAA tournament play, learned they would not be among the field of this year's National Invitational Tournament.

With a last second tip-in here, a desperation jump shot there, a high-ho silver and away, the VCU Rams successfully completed what has to rank as one of the most exciting basketball seasons in the university's history with a 20-5 regular season record.

The Rams went into the season ranked as one of the top Independent teams in the east, and were positioned as high as fifth during the year in the Widemar Poll, a ranking of top eastern, Independent teams. It was a year that featured two victories over arch-rival Richmond, one just by the bounce of several free-throws, as well as a season during which the Spiders may have been momentarily displaced by Old Dominion as the Rams' fiercest rival.

VCU was involved in five overtime games, four of which were decided by margins of one or two points, winning four and losing one. The Rams knocked off East Carolina (twice), Navy at Annapolis, and James Madison in Harrisonburg in extra periods. Their only shortcoming in overtime was against Old Dominion.

Fans of the Rams should have had a tip-off as to what type of year it was going to be when VCU



Freshman Monty Knight

fell 20 points behind in the season-opener against George Washington University before storming back to capture a 74-65 victory.

Of such things are highlights made, and there were many highlights over the course of the season, including: a decisive victory over the University of Cincinnati in Cincinnati, where the Bearcats, at one point, had the nation's longest home-court winning streak; the miraculous last-second victory over James Madison on freshman Monty Knight's desperation 20-foot jump shot; a decisive victory over Old Dominion in Norfolk; an 11-1 record in the friendly confines of Franklin Street Gym and the Richmond Coliseum and an exemplary 9-4 record on the road.

There were some moments that Ram fans would just as soon forget, though, namely, the five defeats.

When those setbacks occurred, they seemed to come in groups of two. Following a loss to the University of Virginia in the Cavaliers' Tip-Off Tournament, VCU went on a seven-game winning streak. But then Penny Elliott, a 6-foot-10 sophomore forward who was the team's leading scorer at the time, came down with a viral infection that kept him out of action for five games. The Rams fell twice during that span.

The first loss, at the hands of Old Dominion's Monarchs, was not so surprising, considering the quality of the Norfolk team. But the Rams subsequent loss to St. Francis in the Sienna Invitational Tournament caught everyone off guard.

But Dana Kirk's team pulled itself together and ran off an impressive 11-game winning streak before running into Old Dominion again in the Richmond Coliseum. The Monarchs were without their leading scorer, Ronnine Valentine, out with a broken ankle. Four minutes into the second half, the Rams were without Elliott, who learned one of the unwritten rules of basketball showing contests: he who shoves back is caught and ushered to the bench. Still, despite shooting a cool 44 percent from the field, and despite missing 11 free throws, the Rams overcame a six-point deficit in the final minute of play and tied the game on a last-second, 20-foot jump shot by



Lorenza Watson, the Rams' only senior, had a season that was head and shoulders above the crowd.

center Lorenza Watson. As the fifth overtime game of the season began for VCU, the Rams seemed to have the momentum. But there is apparently a limit to the number of overtime games you can win during a season and the Rams had filled their quota. Old Dominion escaped with a 72-71 victory, rendering a fatal blow to VCU's hopes for an East Coast Athletic Conference Tournament invitation.

Those hopes weren't bolstered any five nights later when VCU travelled to St. Bonaventure and absorbed another defeat. The Bonnies lose at home about as often as it snow in Florida.

But Kirk's third season as head coach can only be judged as a success and one reason for that success is the 6-9 presence of Watson.

If an army travels on its stomach, a good basketball team wins with its big men. And Watson made his senior year his biggest at VCU. He led the team in scoring with a 15.5 average and pulled down almost 13 rebounds a game, ranking him among the nation's leaders in that category. He was also third on the team in assists.

During his career as a Ram, Watson became the only player to pull down 300 rebounds in three successive years; he finished as the school's leading career rebounder with 1,134; and during the three years statistics on blocked shots have been kept, the Buckingham native swatted 381 back into opponents' faces. He finished as the school leader in field goal percentage, at 54.4, and is sixth on the all-time scoring list with 1,242 points.

It wasn't all Watson, however. Considerable contributions were turned in by a host of other Rams and the statistics more than bear this out. Starters Danny Kottak, Penny Elliott, Watson, and Edmund Sherrod all averaged in double figures. The fifth man, freshman Monty Knight, missed out by one-tenth of a point, with a 9.9 average. The Rams also knew a good shot when they saw it and apparently would take nothing but good shots. As a team, they hit 52 percent of their field goals. Elliott was most accurate, connect-



The wrestlers pinned down a 10-10 season.

ing 63 percent of the time. Kottak hit on 54 percent of his shots, mostly from the perimeter, while Knight hit on 56 percent of his, some even further out than Kottak. Watson was successful on 52 percent of his shots.

And Sherod did whatever had to be done. Kirk says Sherod has the potential to be the best point guard in the country, and few who saw the Richmond native play will doubt that. Sherod handled the ball all year long and handed out 150 assists. When scoring was needed, Sherod sharpened the eye that had made him the leading scorer in Virginia his senior year in high school and tossed in points from all over the court. And when must free-throws had to be made, it always seemed to be Sherod who stepped to the line.

Backing the starters were players as steady as the bench they rode. Greg McCray, Kenny Stancell, and Greg Ringo provided excellent depth in the frontcourt, while Tim Harris came off the bench and handled the back-up guard duties as if he were a starter.

Perhaps the most amazing thing about the Rams's season is that it

was achieved with a starting lineup of one senior, three sophomores, and a freshman. But the only loss to graduation will be a big one as Watson's long arms and leadership will be difficult to replace.

It will also be difficult to repeat the success that the Rams enjoyed this year. But you can be certain that Kirk, his staff, and the rest of the squad will be doing everything they can to make the 1979-80 season even better than this year's.

Things Are Looking Up

A 7-10 record may not seem like anything to stand up and cheer about, but when it is contrasted to a 2-16 finish, it takes on a different aura.

The VCU women's basketball team finished its regular season with a 7-10 slate, a marked improvement over the previous year when the women had but two notches on the left-hand side of the ledger.

The big reason for the team's improvement was the play of several freshmen and the year's experience the rest of the team gained the previous season.

Becky Crowe, a 6-foot-2 center from Richmond's St. Gertrude's High School, came to VCU this

year and promptly led the team in scoring, averaging 14.6 points a game.

"Becky is going to be very good before her career is over," says women's head coach Mike Mays. "She has natural shooting ability, especially with her running, jump hook, and I wouldn't be surprised to see her get national recognition before she graduates."

Other women who have helped the women get some basketball recognition include Sylvia Jiggetts, a transfer from the University of Maryland; Jane Williams, also a freshman who attended St. Gertrude's; Kelly Watkins, who attended Midlothian High School; and Sandra McCracken, who pulled down 17 rebounds in what may have been the squad's biggest win of the year over Virginia Tech.

The crowning touch to the season came in earning a bid to the state major college tournament. Only the top eight teams in the state play in the post-season competition and VCU was seeded seventh this year. Last year, as you might guess, the team stayed home when the regular season closed.

"This was a rebuilding year," Mays says, "and while we're never



VCU swimmers helped Coach Ron Tsuchiya earn 'Coach of the Year' honors.

pleased with the record, we are very happy with the improvement we've shown in just a year. We started three freshmen, a sophomore and a junior, and we only lose one senior, Michele Cooper."

That rebuilding is going to continue next year, and Mays plans to build the nucleus of the squad around players from Virginia.

"I think if you have a state-supported school, you should try to use state players," he says. "We're not closing our eyes to out-of-state players of course, but we think we can win with Virginia women.

"A coach told me the other day that he didn't think you could have a winning program with in-state people. Well, let him keep thinking that, we'll keep getting Virginia women, and we'll keep winning."

Pooling Their Talent

Every year cannot be a championship season in terms of win-loss records. But there are other things by which a team's success was measured. This year, for example, the men's swim team finished the season with a 4-5 record and went on to capture fourth place in the state meet. Based on the performance swimming coach Ron Tsuchiya got

from his swimmers, he was named coach of the year, the fourth time he has received that honor.

The women's swim team enjoyed a better regular season record, 8-3, and finished third in the state meet. Beth Pambianchi was state champion in the 1,600-yard freestyle and Joan Lodholz came in first in the 50-yard butterfly.

"This was an exciting and challenging year in several ways," Tsuchiya says. "We had a lot of newcomers on both teams and they all worked hard and improved tremendously. I've had top qualifiers and state champions and championships, but those years were no more satisfying than this one."

Despite the team record, there were several outstanding individual performances for the men. Mike Hohl, as expected, had a good season, as did Jamie Stephenson. Perhaps the biggest surprise came from Gary Fuller, a freshman.

"Gary came in and gave us what we thought we were lacking in the distances," Tsuchiya says.

The most consistent performer among the women, according to Tsuchiya, was Lodholz, a sophomore. She specialized in the 100-yard, 200-yard, and 50-yard freestyle races. Pambianchi, who was expected to be one of the squad's leading swimmers, had an appendectomy during the Christmas break and was unable to recover her form until late February.

The big reason for the teams' regular season performances was a lack of depth.

"That's nothing new," Tsuchiya says, "we just hope we'll have a strong recruiting year next year."

At least one advantage will be with the women next season. They will be moving into Division II classification, which should pit them against teams of similar size and background.

A Deceptive Record

Sometimes your team improves and your record shows it. And sometimes your team improves, but your record doesn't. The latter was the case for the VCU

wrestling team this year.

Although Coach Tommy Legge felt his squad was one of the strongest in recent years, the Rams ended the regular season with a 10-10 slate, compared to the previous year's 14-7 mark.

"This was the toughest schedule we ever had," Legge said, "and overall I'm satisfied. We could have done better, but injuries hurt us and we lost several close matches that could have gone either way."

Among those losses were defeats to Princeton and the University of Virginia, both by a mere six points, which translates into one decision within the match.

"We wrestled teams this year that we couldn't get matches with several years ago," Legge says. "We're just starting to challenge the better teams around. We finished fourth out of nine Division I teams in the state. We beat everybody in Virginia except William and Mary, Virginia, and Virginia Tech."

One of the outstanding performers during the season was Mike Gattling, who spent most of his time wrestling with opponents in the heavyweight division. Gattling was the champion in that classification at the William and Mary Indian Invitational. He was runner-up in the state in the 190-pound division, the only time all year he wrestled at that weight.

Other outstanding performers were freshmen Steve Wiley at 118, Steve Clawson at 126, Chris Blomberg at 158, and Todd Stufflebean at 142.

In the words of Legge, Keith Reed, a junior, did a "fantastic job all year long. He won 80 percent of his matches, was very dedicated, and worked hard all year long," Legge said.

The Rams will have to work very hard next year to replace their one loss to graduation, Bill Riley at 150. Riley was also the team captain.

With this year history, Legge is now looking forward to next year.

"Based on the performances of some of the freshmen this season, along with several other underclassmen, next year holds a great deal of promise," Legge points out, with hope. ☺

Did You Know..

Movable Theatre

The classroom has always welcomed a variety of teaching mediums. We've seen the television in the classroom, the newspaper in the classroom, movies in the classroom, tape recorders in the classroom, and on occasion, radio in the classroom. Books can also still be found in classrooms.

Now, something else has been added — people in the classroom. People have always populated classrooms (with the exception of the last class before a holiday). But the latest addition of people involved theatre students who travel to classrooms all over campus in order to offer live performances of a scene, act, or play by such authors as Shakespeare, Samuel Becket, Bertolt Brecht, and W. H. Auden.

"We're something of a live audio-visual aide," says Dr. James Parker, associate professor of theatre and instructor of the course. "We offer a class that helps students outside the theatre department, as well as offering experience that is very valuable to theatre students."

The class, Seminar in Production Process, is composed of juniors, seniors, and graduate students who hope to pursue careers as actors, directors, and designers. It is not an altogether new concept, but it is one that is novel for VCU. Parker and Dr. Kenneth Campbell, chairman of the theatre department, decided to give the course a try as a method of supporting graduate acting students while giving them an opportunity to spend a year studying a variety of dramatic presentations.

"It's a mistake for theatre students to list only things they have done publicly on their resume," Parker says. "It's not enough to do three or four medium to large size parts a year and hope to be competitive. And since the School of the Arts is a professional school, we felt it was essential for our students to be competitive when they leave here."

One way Parker hopes to increase his students' competitive edge is to get them accustomed to performing in non-traditional theatrical spaces. These are areas that aspiring actors, actresses, directors, and designers might never have dreamed of performing in.

"Students seem to expect that every performance they give is going to have elaborate sets and costumes," Parker says. "But by and large, actors are not going to be in well-equipped theatres. They're going to find themselves in places like barns and lofts, so there are going to be demands on their ability to adapt. There will be times when they will go into a place and have just one rehearsal to adjust to the space."

Theatre students aren't the only ones who are learning from the class. Students from other departments are getting a new viewpoint on some of the works they are studying.

"Many students haven't seen any theatre or any particularly good theatre when they come to VCU," says Dr. Charlotte Morse, an associate professor of English who has utilized the class. "This has exposed them to the pleasure of live performances. Dr. Parker's players have been very effective. Some of my students were having a hard time with the language in the plays and Jim's students restored a certain faith in the language and the dramatist. My students started to think of the plays from more than a literary angle, they also started looking at them from a production standpoint."

Thus far, English classes have been the only group to call on the resident actors. But Parker expects that to change.

"It would seem logical for us to do other things," he says, "such as Plato's *Dialogues* or historical materials. I would say the reason other departments haven't called on us yet is that they don't know about us yet."

In addition to providing training for actors, actresses, directors, and designers, the class also offers training for a theatrical position that is relatively new to this country, the dramaturg. This person serves as an adjunct member of the production team, concentrating on research into the background of the play and bringing insight into the world of the play that the other members of the cast and audience might not have.

"We've had literary directors in this country," Parker says, "but they are not steeped in traditional research like a dramaturg. A dramaturg becomes familiar with the political and social aspects of the time of the play and can really enrich the experience of the performance."

In much the same way a dramaturg is valuable to a play, this course is valuable to VCU. Anytime a cooperative effort occurs between departments, students, faculty, and the university stand to gain.

"The English students are now more familiar with the theatre students," Morse says, "and this creates a sense of community. We hope this will get our students more interested in VCU theatre, and we hope the theatre students realize there are resource people available in the English department."

The course has also helped faculty members from various departments get to know each other, and this has been a benefit.

"Most good things in good schools depend on faculty knowing each other," Morse says. "They depend on their interdisciplinary connections."

Parker is hoping those interdisciplinary connections will lead his students to other departments at VCU and in the outside community.

"It would be nice," he says, "if we could take this to all English departments in the area. I think there are all kinds of possibilities for interaction with the community. It would certainly benefit the community as well as the university."

Sprucing Up Monumental

The MCV Foundation, aided by the Virginia Historic Landmark Commission, has completed the first phase of restoring one of the nation's oldest architectural landmarks.

The foundation has reopened Monumental Church, complete with a new interior, an exact restoration of the original Robert Mills design.

The church was destroyed in a fire in 1811 and 70 people died in the blaze. The building was rebuilt on the same spot in 1814, serving as a monument to those who perished there. But the church never again enjoyed its pre-fire prominence and, in 1914, was given to the MCV Foundation for use as a chapel. Its use dwindled as its interior deteriorated. Now, the building seems to be on the verge of once again serving in a variety of areas.

"It meets a wide range of needs for a large university auditorium," says Dr. John T. Farrar, a member of the MCV Foundation and a leader of the restoration efforts.

The design of the church is elegantly simple, and the room can now serve as a place for religious services, symposiums, musical events, plays, displays, and meetings. It seats 500 people on the main floor and will accommodate another 200 in the gallery when seats are installed. It's the largest auditorium at the university.

According to Robert P. Winthrop, restoration architect of Glave Newman Anderson and Associates of Richmond, the church is both architecturally and historically significant. It was the first major Episcopal church built in Virginia following the American Revolution and it served as the home church of the second Bishop of Virginia, Richard Channing Moore, who was also Monumental's first rector.

Architecturally, the church is second in significance only to Thomas Jefferson's capital building in Richmond and his Rotunda in Charlottesville, says Winthrop. Robert Mills, Monumental's architect, was the first professional American architect trained in this

country. He designed the Doric Column erected in Baltimore as a monument to George Washington and also designed the more familiar obelisk in Washington, D.C., — the Washington Monument.

Monumental Church is the grandest and only remaining example of five octagonal, domed churches designed by Mills. All of his churches reflected the liturgical style of the early 19th century, when Protestantism emphasized elegant preaching rather than intricate ritual.

Ever since the MCV Foundation had acquired the building, efforts had been underway to make its

valuable space useful to the school. The former congregation had transferred its modest endowment to the foundation as a starting point for restoration funding. Following a visit from the Society of Architectural Historians in 1968, the foundation decided to launch upon full restoration to return the building to the splendor of its 1814 character. Through research, architects learned the original configuration of the gallery. Clues found by architectural sleuths enabled an exact reconstruction of the interior. When the church reopened, it was seen in its original character for the first time since 1848.

Architectural Amble

"You are beginning a tour of the past, the turn of the century when, among the well-to-do, lifestyles were often reflected in the houses they built for themselves — and for others — to view and appreciate.

So begins what has become one of the most popular publications to come out of VCU. *Celebrating*





an enduring past, *An architectural walking tour of Richmond, Virginia* focuses not on the whole of Richmond, but rather on a section that should be familiar to VCU alumni — the university's Academic Campus.

More specifically, the tour takes the readers into the houses in the 800-900 blocks of West Franklin Street, an area that has been designated a preservation zone by the Virginia Landmarks Commission. A brief history of most of the structures is provided, as well as superb photography. The brochure also touches on Laurel Street, Harrison Street, and Floyd Avenue.

The brochure, which was pro-

duced by the Office of University Publications, has already been featured in the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* and the *Roanoke Times and World News*. It was also displayed in *CASE Currents*, the magazine of the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education. And requests have poured into the office for copies of the tour.

"To see the area thoroughly, you must walk through it," the brochure points out. But if you can't make it to the neighborhood, you can still enjoy the architecture. For a copy of the publication, write the *VCU Magazine*, VCU, 828 West Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia 23284.

Aid for the Widowed

The thought of being married for 30 years and then having your spouse die is hardly a pleasant one. After spending a lifetime with a person, the adjustment to life without him or her can be difficult at best and sometimes seemingly impossible.

It is with this in mind that VCU's Center on Aging began its widowhood counseling program on February 1, 1979.

Widows and widowers, age 55 and older, who are experiencing difficulty acclimating themselves to life without their mates, can receive help through this project.

Serving as volunteer counselors for the program are widows and widowers, age 55 and older.

These counselors have undergone 25 hours of training at the center and are prepared to help the widowed persons face the psychological, emotional, and social adjustments of widowhood.

The project, which is funded by a community service and continuing education grant from the State Agency for Title I, Higher Education Act, is a unique approach to the problems of widowhood, according to its director, Dr. Michael Romaniuk. It is based on reports that show a person who has shared the same experience is most likely to understand another's adjustments to widowhood.

The program came about after administrators at the Center on Aging and the gerontology department at VCU became concerned that widowhood had been largely ignored by the public. The center and the gerontology department believed the topic merited more attention since nearly half the women in the nation age 65 or older are widows and one-sixth of all men in that category are widowers.

Information about the project is available at the center, or by calling (804) 257-1416.

More Cancer Ammunition

The National Cancer Institute has awarded the MCV Cancer Center a grant of \$810,400 to continue its activities over the next three years.

Established in 1974 with an initial grant from NCI, the center acts as an umbrella organization for research, education, and patient care being conducted at MCV.

With part of the new funds, the cancer center administrators plan to establish a new laboratory for the preparation of slides of tumor cells, and a facility in which cancer cells can be grown for research purposes.

An epidemiological and statistical unit to be used for studying the distribution of cancer among the population is also being prepared.

Among the areas being explored by MCV researchers are the biological and chemical differences between cancer and normal cells, the ways in which the body defends itself against cancer growth, the environmental and chemical causes of the disease, and new drugs and treatment methods that may be used to combat and control cancer's growth.

More than 16,000 cancer patient visits are made to MCV annually, and approximately 1,400 new cases are diagnosed each year. Patients are seen in the joint cancer clinic, a facility that combines nine specialty clinics, including, gynecology, surgery, breast, head and neck, and chemotherapy.

A Welcome Addition

The James Branch Cabell Library has acquired the George Francis Dow Collection of Caricature, formerly the property of Essex Institute of Salem, Massachusetts.

Gerard B. McCabe, director of university libraries, said the acquisition, which will go in the special collections department, "will greatly enhance the caricature and cartooning collection held in the Cabell Library."

The Dow Collection comprises 103 titles published between 1797 and 1946, with the major portion of the works dating from 1890 to 1910. George Francis Dow, an antiquarian scholar and author, was director and editor of publications at Essex from 1898 to 1918.

McCabe said the acquisition came about by a lucky accident — he was at an antiquarian book fair in Boston and met a dealer who told him about the collection. When McCabe checked Cabell's caricature and cartooning collection, he found the library had none of the works described by the dealer. The library followed up on the opportunity quickly.

The collection is especially noteworthy, McCabe said, for the large number of western European titles, with France, England, and Germany being particularly well represented.

Among the better-known illustrators in the collection are George Cruikshank, Gustav Kahn, John Grand-Carteret, and Charles Gibson.

Home Away From Home

Plans have been announced to raise \$300,000 to establish a local home where families with children who have serious diseases can stay while treatment is administered at MCV.

The three-story home at 2330 Monument Avenue will be owned and operated by Children's Oncology Services of Virginia, Inc., a non-profit organization comprised mainly of parents of the sick children.

Fund-raising for the home, to be known as the Ronald McDonald House, will be a joint venture between the Children's Oncology Services and the owner-operators of the 26 McDonald's restaurants in the greater Richmond area, including Petersburg, Hopewell, Chester, Ashland, Farmville, and Tappahannock.

William Van Arnem, president of Children's Oncology Services of Virginia, said McDonald's has pledged \$140,000 to underwrite the cost of the home, while his organization will raise approximately \$150,000 to restructure and decorate the house.

Van Arnem explained that families will be able to stay in the Ronald McDonald House for \$5-a-night, or without charge if they cannot afford to pay.

"Previously, many of these parents have had to drive long distances to bring their children to

Richmond for treatment," he said. "Because of the costs involved they have had to sleep in chairs, sofas, or wherever else they could find, go for days without a shower or shave, and live out of vending machines. Now, the Ronald McDonald House will keep these families comfortable and close."

The Ronald McDonald House, a former nursing home built in 1924, contains ten bedrooms, seven baths, a kitchen, living room, dining room, panelled library, laundry room, reception-office area, and a large playroom in the basement. No changes will be made in the exterior architecture of the building, which is located in a prime block of historic Monument Avenue.

Dr. Nancy B. McWilliams, associate professor of pediatrics at MCV, said in addition to providing a place for parents to rest and sleep, the house will enable them to talk with other parents of children with cancer or other serious diseases.

"One of the major problems in counseling parents with cancer-stricken children is the hopelessness or 'we're the only family like this' thought process," she said. "With the Ronald McDonald House, parents can come together to share information, thoughts, experiences, and perhaps most important of all, emotions."

Dr. McWilliams explained referrals for accommodation requests at the Ronald McDonald House will be handled through the pediatrics department at the university on a daily basis. She added that 50 percent of the children presently coming to the pediatric department at MCV for treatment of serious diseases are from outside the Richmond area.

Mrs. Kathy Nerangis, wife of a McDonald's owner-operator, who first proposed the idea of a Ronald McDonald House in Richmond, pointed out that Richmond is the smallest city and smallest cooperative in the nation that either has or is planning a Ronald McDonald House. "I believe that tells a lot about the community spirit and human concern in this area," she said.

Whatever Happened To...



As a photographer for National Geographic, David A. Harvey, B.S. '66, seemingly has the world at his feet.

Getting the Picture

Any tennis pro worth his pastel shorts and every golf pro worth his Izod shirt can take a picture these days. It's as easy as 1-2-3 click—you don't have to worry about lighting, you don't even have to focus the camera anymore. What could be easier?

But there's more to taking picture if you want to take the kind that David Harvey produces. Harvey, a 1966 graduate of VCU with a bachelor of science degree in journalism, is a staff photographer for *National Geographic* magazine. He has also worked on a free-lance or part-time basis for such magazines as *Time*, *Life* and *Boys Life* and for the Richmond newspapers. Harvey's pictures have appeared in so many magazines he says he had never heard of some of them until they published his prints.

Certainly everyone has heard of *National Geographic*. Working as a photographer for *National Geographic* is akin to batting cleanup for the Yankees, teaching engineering at MIT, whale hunting with Captain Ahab, or typing for Ernest Hemingway—it means you're the best working for the best.

Harvey is certainly one of the best at what he does. He's so

good, in fact, that his fellow photographers named him Photographer of the Year in 1978.

Harvey has seen the world through his viewfinder. He has travelled to Mexico, Central America, Spain, Malaysia, Japan, the Adirondacks of New York state, and spent the past year going across the United States, working on a story on the National Parks.

But getting there is only half the picture.

"Once you're there," Harvey says, "you've got to find out when and where things are going to be happening. You've got to make decisions as to what's important. The photographer has complete freedom to develop the visual side of the story.

"All the decisions in the field are yours, you've got to solve all the problems. You've got to solve the language barrier, the problems of food and a place to stay. The office is usually over 1,000 miles away and you haven't been hired to call the office to ask for advice. You've been hired to solve these problems."



A salmon fisherman in Puget Sound, as captured by Harvey.

Once all the problems are solved, or as solved as they are going to get, Harvey then can start taking pictures.

"People have the vision of you as a tourist, wandering around the country, shooting pictures of the harbour," Harvey says. "But for every night at the Ritz, you spend three sleeping on the dirt floor of a hut somewhere."

Harvey has seen his share of huts and dirt floors. In order to get the pictures he and the magazine want, Harvey literally moves in with his subjects. He becomes a part of their lives. He works with them, talks with them, gets to know them and gain their trust. And that is a mutual understanding.

"You might be someplace in Mexico and someone will hand you a bowl with some concoction in it and immediately you start thinking 'hepatitis or food poisoning.' But you drink it and take your chances."

And finally, he starts taking pictures.

"You get to the point where you're almost totally exhausted, and then you've got to gear up and take pictures," Harvey says.

There was nothing particularly exhausting about Harvey's climb to the top of his profession. Every step, he feels in looking back, was



Harvey's view of a Kansas prairie pony.

a natural progression for him. He never read *National Geographic* or *Life*, but was lucky enough to always be in jobs he enjoyed doing exactly what he wanted to do. And it all started at VCU, which was then PPI.

The thing I liked about VCU was the chance to get involved in your major during your first year, Harvey says. I always wanted to do what I do now, but I saw no way of doing it. But at VCU, I had the journalism department as well as the influence of the art school, and that was a great stimulus. Then George Napp (chairman of the Department of Photography) came and turned everyone on to photography.

Following his graduation, Harvey headed west for the University of Missouri. After a year of graduate work there, he moved to the Topeka, Kans., *Capitol Journal*, where he worked for three years with the legendary photojournalist Rich Clarkson.

Then Harvey brought it all back home to Virginia, where the plot thickens. He received a fellowship from the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts in Richmond to work for one year in color photography. During that time, Harvey put together a slide and sound show of the area where he grew up, Tidewater Virginia. The Museum was so pleased, it sent Harvey on a one-year tour of the state with his exhibit. While traversing the Old Dominion, someone from *National Geographic* saw the show and asked if Harvey could come up with a similar idea for the magazine. Harvey came up with a Tangier Island project, and it became his first feature in *National Geographic*.

After that he was sent to do a feature on the Adirondack Mountains. He was then offered a contract with the magazine, which guaranteed him a certain amount of work during a year. After four years of that relationship, Harvey was offered a job as one of *Geographic's* 15 staff photographers.

Harvey isn't the only person to profit from assignments that take him around the world. His wife, Sue, who attended VCU, and his two sons have been just about

everyplace he has.

"People all over the world identify with children," Harvey says. "For example, in Borneo, they had never seen blond hair before and the women were all going up to my kids and touching their hair.

"I enjoy having my family with me and they can take care of themselves. They're used to the lifestyle. They help out a lot."

Harvey's travel budget is helped out by *Geographic's* policy of giving photographers points for every trip they go on. When enough points are accumulated, the magazine will pay for the photographer's family's travel.

Harvey finds himself on the job about 185 days a year, which sounds like a nice schedule. But he says that's a very intense 185 days, with each day lasting from 12-14 hours. The rest of the year is spent at home with his family, speaking at colleges and universities, and judging photography shows, such as VCU's Sunset Photography contest. He's going to cut down on the last two endeavors, though, for two reasons: it takes time away from his family, and there is a tendency to do too much talking and observing and not enough work.

Despite being considered one of the best in the business, Harvey still puts his film in the camera the same way everyone else does. It's what happens after he loads up that makes a difference.

"Technically, anybody can take a picture," Harvey says. "But to take a really good picture, you have to have an objective ability to 'see' and have something to say. And you have to be able to say it visually. It's the same way with painting or music."

As for his future, Harvey will just wait to see what develops.

"I don't look at *Geographic* as the ultimate, secure job situation," he says. "I wouldn't stay just because it's a secure job. Every job I've had has been equal in terms of job satisfaction.

"Right now, I'm in the mood to do things. It's good to get out in the cold rain and get miserable, to get away from my self. That's when I do my best work."

If you take a new job, get a promotion, earn another degree, receive an honor, or decide to retire, share the news with us, and we will pass it along to your classmates via the "Whatever Happened to . . ." section. Please address newsworthy items to Editor, VCU MAGAZINE, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia 23284.

'33

Mary R. Nourse (St. Phillips Nursing '33) is a staff member at St. Christopher's Center in Detroit, where she is an instructor, training women for job services and Heart Line Inc.

'34

Dr. Edwin J. Palmer (medicine '34) has accepted an appointment as a member of the board of directors of the Outer Banks Medical Center in Nags Head, N.C.

'35

Dr. Cameron F. McRae (medicine '35) has retired from his post as Broome County, N.Y., Health Commissioner after 14 years of service. He has spent 32 years in the public health field.

'36

Dr. Aaron Paul (M.S. social work '36) represented VCU at the inauguration of the president of Midway College in Midway, Ky.

Evelyn Wright Kemp (B.S. social science '36) has retired after serving 36½ years as a caseworker for the Richmond Department of Welfare.

'39

Anne Warriner Vail (liberal arts '39) is president and chairman of the board of Southern Fuel Oils, Inc., and its affiliates.

'40

Lillian Kelly Rivera (nursing St. Philip's '40) has retired after 39 years on the nursing staff of Kings County Hospital Center in Brooklyn, N.Y. She had served as supervisor of nursing in administrative medicine since 1965.

'43

Dr. Mary Tom Long (medicine '43) was honored by the New River Valley

Chapter of the National Secretaries Association as the "Boss of the Year" in 1978.

'45

Genevieve D. Tolar (nursing '45) has been appointed supervisor of surgery at Winter Park, Fla., Memorial Hospital. Her husband, **Ralph C. Tolar** (pharmacy '44) is devoting time to historical and educational work in his position as Florida Division Commander of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. He also holds office in the Military Order of Stars and Bars and was recently honored for his work at the National Convention in Savannah, Ga.

'47

Jeanne A. Gill (B.S. social science '47) has gone into the private practice of social work in San Diego, Calif. She has also been nominated for inclusion in *Who's Who Among American Women*, 11th edition, 1979-80.

'49

Dr. Leo Blank (medicine '49; internship '50) has relocated his practice in Dwight D. Eisenhower Hospital, Fort Gordon, Augusta, Ga. He spent the past 25 years working in California.

'50

Dr. Hugh Fitzpatrick III (medicine '50) has been elected to the board of directors of Jung Products, Inc., a Cincinnati-based firm that produces health support and patient-aid products.

Rose D. Funk (physical therapy '50) has retired after 10 years of service at the Hopemont Hospital in Rowlesburg, W.Va.

'52

Virginia Parker Goslee (M.S.S.W. '52) is an aftercare supervisor at Riverside Hospital Community Mental Health Center in Newport News, Va. She is on the Focus Team for the Retarded and serves as a consultant to Opportunity House, a half-way house for female mental patients.

Marion C. Gutherie (B.S. psychology '52) has been promoted to personnel officer for the Life Insurance Company of Virginia in Richmond.

Caroline F. Hogshead (B.S. recreation '50) recently completed her 25th year in the U.S. Army Recreation Center program. She spent the first 19 years at various posts in the Far East. In 1972, she returned to the Army Transportation Center at Ft. Eustis in New-

port News, Va., which has the largest recreation center in the Army.

Inge Windmueller Horowitz (B.S. occupational therapy '52; M.Ed. special education '71) is an educational consultant to the Child Neurology Program for the Virginia State Health Department.

'56

William D. Dietrick Jr. (B.S. social science '56) recently celebrated his 25th anniversary with the Central Baptist Church in Richmond. He is senior minister at the church.

H. Roger Hart (B.S. '56 M.S. business '72) has been promoted to record manager at A.H. Robins Inc., in Richmond. He was previously employed as manager of word processing.

'57

Robert L. Zentmeyer (B.S. advertising '57) is now self-employed and serves as vice president of Colony Outdoor Advertising Co.

'58

S. James Cutler (M.S. rehabilitation counseling '58) has retired from MCV after serving as a professor of audiology and coordinator of the Audiology Center. He was employed at MCV for 25 years. Prior to that, he served for six years with the State Board of Education.

Charles H. Friedman (pharmacy '58) has been named to head the Farmco Drug Center in Hampton, Va.

John C. White, Jr., (pharmacy '58) has been promoted to the position of manager of blending and finishing in the manufacturing department at A.H. Robins Co., in Richmond. He previously served as supervisor of granulation.

'59

William A. Plott (pharmacy '59) has assumed the duties of pharmacist at Super X Drug Store in Clifton Forge, Va.

'60

Patricia Draper Rose (B.F.A. commercial art '60) exhibited her paintings and drawings in the Gellman Room of the Richmond Public Library. She is an art teacher at Midlothian High School. This was her first one-woman show.

June Driskill Weaver (M.S.S.W. '60) has been named clinic director of the Mental Health Clinic in Lynchburg, Va.

'61

George W. Ayers (B.S. applied social science '61; M.S. social work '66) has been appointed associate professor of social work at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

J. Franklin DuPriest (B.F.A. commercial art '61) has been appointed art director at Cabell Eanes Inc., a Richmond advertising agency.

'62

Marvin W. Bridgers, Jr., (pharmacy '62) has been promoted to the position of manager of liquid preparation in the manufacturing department at A.H. Robins Co., in Richmond.

'63

Charles E. Arnold III (B.F.A. commercial art '63) has been appointed senior art director at Cabell Eanes Inc., a Richmond advertising firm.

Thomas Felts (B.S. applied science '63) represented VCU at the inauguration of the president of Creighton University in Omaha, Neb.

'64

Dr. David F. Alexick (B.F.A. '64, M.F.A. '66) has been appointed assistant curator of education at the Worcester, Mass., Art Museum. He will be responsible for art classes for adults and children and the Museum's public school programs.

Dr. George R. Sharwell (M.S. social work '64) has been named consulting editor of *Social Work* magazine, one of the leading journals in the field of social work. He also had his article, "Proof of Child Abuse and Neglect—A Survey of Judges' Opinions," published in the fall 1978 issue of *Public Welfare*.

'66

John P. Henkle (B.S. economics '66) has recently opened a Century 21 real estate franchise in Richmond. He also received his certified residential specialist designation from the Realtors National Marketing Institute of the National Association of Realtors.

Virginia Meuschke Lohmann (M.S. business '66) is a member of the adjunct faculty at J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College in Richmond.

Michael G. Rozos (B.S. recreational leadership '66) has been honored with a Distinguished Service Award by the North Miami, Fla., Kiwanis Club. The award was presented in recognition of his role in the development of a progressive and successful parks and rec-

reation program for the total community. This is the first civic award presented by the Kiwanis Club during its 25-year history.

'67

Bobby J. Bailey (B.S. pharmacy '67) has been promoted to the position of manager of the pharmacy in the manufacturing department at A.H. Robins Co., in Richmond. He previously served as supervisor of the pharmacy.

James L. Farley (hospital administration '67) has been named chairman of the Southeastern Hospital Conference for 1978-79. The Southeastern Conference includes 11 states. Farley is also past president of the West Virginia Hospital Association.

Mary Ellen Deckelman Fraley (M.S.S.W. '67) is president of the Board of Family Service of Central Virginia in Lynchburg.

Frances L. Rex (B.F.A. crafts '67) recently exhibited her paintings based on her experiences in Spain in the Richmond Public Library's Gellman Room and Second Floor Gallery.

Ruth Pleet Shapshay (B.S. nursing '67) is on the verge of receiving her master's degree in psychiatric nursing from Boston University.

'68

E. Barry Chewing (B.S. accounting '68) has been promoted to the position of supervisory internal auditor with the Department of Justice Internal Audit staff. He is responsible for the department's internal audits conducted within the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

James H. Hawks III (pharmacy '68) has opened a pharmacy in Sutherland, Va. He is also pharmacist and owner of the Hawks Drug Co., in Ettrick, Va.

Forest Glenn Sharpe (B.S. '68; M.A. distributive education '73) has been named director of advertising and field publications for Home Beneficial Life Insurance Company, which is headquartered in Richmond. He has also lectured to area high school distributive education classes on advertising.

Samuel B. Straus (B.F.A. dramatic art and speech '68) now designs and builds radio stations for Sinclair Broadcasting. He also acts as a troubleshooter, solving broadcasting problems. He lives in Richmond.

'70

Jack A. Brightwell Jr. (M.S. rehabilitation counseling '70) has been appointed director of community resources for the state of Virginia Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation.

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Waverly V. Brooks (B.S. health and physical education '70) has been named an assistant football coach at Marshall University in Huntington, W.Va. He will be Marshall's chief recruiter and coach defensive ends.

James D. Davis (B.F.A. painting '70) recently had a one-man exhibit of his paintings at the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts in Richmond.

Dr. John L. Eatman (M.S. business '70) recently addressed the annual southeast section meeting of the Institute of Management Science. He spoke on the results of his research in two areas, "The Effects of Selected Planner Characteristics on Strategic Planning Practices," and "The Effect of Operational Status on Savings and Loan Growth."

Olivia June Frederickson (B.S. education '70) has taken a position with the Washington School for Secretaries as a high school coordinator.

Dr. John H. Gilliam III (medicine '70) has been appointed to the faculty of the Bowman Gray School of Medicine at Wake Forest University. Gilliam will serve as an instructor of medicine, gastroenterology.

John E. Leonard (M.Ed. administration and supervision '70) has been assigned the duties of pastor of St. Thomas More's Roman Catholic Church in Lynchburg, Va.

Kay Land Lutz (M.S. clinical psychology '70) is currently working as a research assistant at the Bingham Guidance Clinic in Louisville, Ky.

Dr. Janet L. Moore (B.S. medical technology '70) has received her Ph.D in genetics from George Washington University. She has accepted a post-doctoral appointment as a research assistant in the Laboratory of Viral Diseases at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md.

William S. Nelson Jr. (B.F.A. communication arts and design '70) was featured in a three-page article in the November-December issue of *Print*, a leading graphic design magazine.

Tony E. Smith (B.S. psychology '70) has joined Wheat, First Securities as a member of its corporate syndicate department. He will assist in organizing underwriting syndicates for issues brought to market by Wheat, and he will be coordinating the participation of Wheat in the underwriting offerings of other investment firms.

David W. Spangler (hospital administration '70) has accepted the position of associate director of the Halifax, Va., Community Hospital. He is also president of the Southside Virginia Pharmaceutical Association.

Donald E. Thomas (B.S. business administration '70) has joined the casualty department of Johnson & Higgins of Virginia in Richmond.

James B. Winder (B.S. business management '70) has been selected purchasing officer for the First and Merchants Corp., in Richmond.

Barry P. Yaffe (B.S. accounting '70) has joined the Richmond accounting firm of Levin and Rockkind.

'71

Susan M. Boyd (nursing '71) has been named director of nursing at Patrick County-R.J. Reynolds Memorial Hospital in Stuart, Va.

Pamela Townner Holstrom (B.S. elementary education '71) is instructor of adult basic education classes in Rappahannock Co., Va.

Verda McKinney Little (M.S. clinical psychology '71) has received her Ph.D in clinical psychology from VCU.

Wayne A. Maffett (B.S. sociology '71) has been named superintendent of the Prince William County juvenile detention home in Independent Hill, Va.

Phyllis Cothran Wilson (B.S. accounting '71) has been named controller of Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Virginia, located in Richmond.

'72

Lee Chew (B.F.A. dramatic art and speech '72) had a role in the New York City revival of "Can Can". The play appeared at the Equity Library Theater.

Jeffrey A. Cooke (B.S. business administration '72) has announced the formation of Jeffrey A. Cooke and Associates, Inc., in Richmond. The company specializes in commercial and investment real estate. Prior to forming this company, Cooke worked for several area realtors.

Dr. Reid J. Daitzman (M.S. clinical psychology '72) was recently featured in a Dewar's "White Label" scotch advertisement that appeared in *New Yorker* magazine. He is a clinical psychologist, living in Stamford, Connecticut.

William R. Davis (B.S., psychology '72) has been promoted to vice president and trust officer at the United Virginia Bank in Roanoke, Va.

Kevin R. Dunne (B.S. management '72) has been promoted to the position of general manager, management operations administration, of the Virginia Division of Motor Vehicles.

Valerie Starr Emerson (M.S.W. '72) was appointed director of the Division of Children for the state of Virginia by Governor John N. Dalton.

Doug W. Flinchum (B.F.A. drama education '72) has been named stage manager of the American Revels Company, a theatrical troupe that performs at the Empire Theater in Richmond.

Douglas B. Jones (M.S. rehabilitation counseling '72) has been named a Fellow by the National Rehabilitation Counseling Association. Only two people in the United States received this honor in 1978.

Paul R. Munson (M.F.A. sculpture '72) recently had a one-artist show at the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts in Richmond. Munson is an art teacher at Radford College.

Edith Sheppard Ott (M.S. clinical psychology '72) has received her Ph.D. in clinical psychology from VCU.

Marilyn Cox Rooney (B.A. English '72) is a revenue agent with the Internal Revenue Service in Richmond, specializing in private retirement plans.

E. Morris Smith (B.S. retailing '72) has been appointed director of training and resource development for the Virginia Farm Bureau Federation.

Betty Bowe Timberlake (M.Ed. special education '72) has been promoted to regional service manager for Cokesbury, the retail division of the United Methodist Publishing House. She is with the Southeastern Region, located in Richmond and is responsible for the operations of order processing and filling the curriculum, shipping, and customer service departments. She is currently the only female regional service center manager for Cokesbury in the country.

'73

Rebecca S. Brunner (B.S. journalism '73) is owner of RSB Advertising, an advertising agency in Baltimore.

Lynwood F. Harding (M.H.A. '73) has been promoted to assistant director, administration, of Western State Hospital in Staunton, Va.

Robert L. Heath (B.S. history and social science education '73) has been elected president of the Association of Virginia Academies. He is assistant to the headmaster and a government teacher at York Academy in Yorktown, Va.

Michael L. Holmes (B.S. business administration '73) has been named director of the Indian culture program being administered by the Williamsburg-James City County Community Action Agency. Holmes will provide day-to-day supervision, locate resources for marketing the products made by the Indians, work to increase tourism to the reservations, and do research and seek funds for native

Juanita Brown Leatherberry (B.S. accounting '73) has been named accounting manager, a new position at A.H. Robins, Co., in Richmond.

Margaret Megee Lesniak (B.A. English '73) has been named director of audio-visual services for the Virginia

State Travel Service. She will direct the acquisition and promotion of Virginia travel photography and films and will act as liaison for major movie producers considering Virginia as a film locale.

Kathleen Davis Mosby (B.S. psychology '73) has received her Ph.D. in clinical psychology from VCU.

Anne Sims O'Toole (M.Ed. elementary education '73) recently led a discussion in Culpepper, Va., on the competency-based testing programs in Richmond public schools. She is supervisor of secondary communicative arts in the Richmond public schools.

Frederick Pleasants Jr. (A.A. '73, B.S. administration of justice and public safety '75) has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the Richmond police force. Pleasants, 27, has been a police officer six years and is the youngest officer to reach lieutenant.

G. Robert Quisenberry (M.S. business '73) has been promoted to manager of systems development for Miller-Morton, a subsidiary of A.H. Robins Co., in Richmond. He was formerly supervisor of systems development at Miller-Morton.

Wayne G. Terry (M.H.A. '73) has been named deputy director for health manpower in the Office of Plans and Policy Analysis for the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs.

Kenneth W. Willis (B.F.A. crafts '73) is teaching shop and serving as sponsor of the crafts club at Huguenot Academy in Richmond.

'74

Wilfred Hall Brownfield II (M.S. rehabilitation counseling '74) is serving as president of the Virginia Rehabilitation Association. He is director of program evaluation with the Virginia Department of Rehabilitative Services.

Patricia McCormick Devine (B.S. accounting '74), now a C.P.A., has opened the firm of Brown and Devine, Certified Public Accountants, in Richmond.

Jim Holbrook (B.S. accounting '74) has been elected to the board of directors of Capital GMC Trucks, Inc., in Richmond.

Oladeju E. Popoola (B.S. psychology '74) has received his Ph.D. in general psychology from VCU.

Brian M. Schnitzer (M.D. '74) has joined the staff of the Billings, Mont., Deconess Hospital. He is also affiliated with the American College of Emergency Physicians. His wife, **Bonnie Robertson Schnitzer** (B.S., nursing '72) is a clinical nurse specialist at Deconess Hospital.

Douglas W. Shaw (B.S. business administration '74) has joined Century 21

Real Estate with the firm of Manley Associates, Inc. in Culpepper, Va.

Dennis R. Sparks (B.S. business administration '71, M.B.A. Finance '76) has been named county administrator of Page County, Va. He is the first to hold the position in the county's history.

Michael M. Waldvogel (B.S. sociology '71) is working as an associate with the firm of Edwin C. Hall Associates, Inc., in Roanoke, Va., as a commercial, industrial, and residential realtor. He received an award from the Roanoke Valley Board of Realtors for production in excess of one million dollars. Waldvogel is also a member of the Central Roanoke Development Foundation, an organization charged with the task of revitalizing downtown Roanoke.

Karen Mills Young (B.F.A. crafts '71) has earned an associate degree in applied science from Piedmont Virginia Community College. She is now a registered nurse, in charge of the evening staff in obstetrics at Martha Jefferson Hospital in Charlottesville, Va.

'75

Dr. Robert K. Belote (M.D. '75) and **Dr. Christopher Snyder III** (M.D., '75) have opened a joint medical practice in Leesburg, Va.

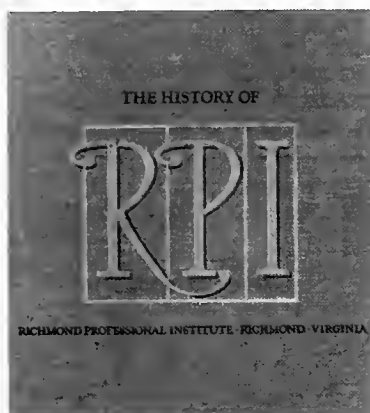
Michael G. Davis (M.S.W. '75) has joined the professional staff of Family Service/Travelers Aid in Chesapeake, Va. He will provide individual, family, and marriage counseling and will also lead topical discussion groups concerning issues of general interest related to family life.

Julia B. Ellis (B.F.A. communication arts and design '75) is working with ABC News, Washington bureau, and is employed as an engineering cameraman and a videotape editor. She has also received her FCC first class broadcasting license.

Judy Wagner Farmer (B.F.A. communication arts and design '75) has been selected to serve as visual information specialist for the publications branch of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Services Division of the U.S. Department of the Interior in Washington, D.C. Her husband, **Stephen M. Farmer** (B.A. English '74) is an English teacher and football coach at Woodbridge High School.

George W. Habel III (B.S. mass communications '75) has been named general manager of the Virginia Network, the state's only audio news service, with 40 affiliated radio stations. He is headquartered in Charlottesville, Va. He was previously news director for the Virginia Network and its affiliated stations WINA/WQMC in Charlottesville.

The History of RPI



Dr. Henry H. Hibbs has written a personal account of Richmond Professional Institute from its modest beginning in 1917 to its consolidation with the Medical College of Virginia to form Virginia Commonwealth University in 1968. The book, entitled **The History of the Richmond Professional Institute**, is hardbound in an attractive 8"×11" format, contains 164 pages, and is generously illustrated with photographs and drawings.

The book, priced at \$12.50, has been published by the RPI Foundation and is available exclusively through the Alumni Activities Office.

Alumni Activities Office
Virginia Commonwealth University
Richmond, Virginia 23284

*Please make checks payable to
Virginia Commonwealth University*

Please send me:

History of RPI postpaid @ \$12.50

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

Jonathan J. Kirk (B.F.A. communication arts and design '75) is working with the United States Department of Agriculture as a graphic designer, doing forestry publications and exhibits.

Stephen David Lenett (M.D. '75) and **Michael Paul Markowitz** (M.D. '75) have associated their practice and are the directors of the emergency department at Henrico's Doctors' Hospital in Richmond.

Bruce G. Maston (B.F.A. communication arts and design '75) exhibited his plaster people in the Petersburg, Va., Nostalgiafest. He is an illustrator at Fort Lee.

Suzanne Smith MacDuff (B.F.A. drama education '75) has joined the Covenant Players, an international Christian repertory theatre company. She is currently headquartered in Reseda, Calif.

'76

Gerry Lyn Davis (M.Ed. special education '76) has been named assistant director of education at Western State Hospital in Staunton, Va.

Marjorie A. Gilman (M.S.W. '76) is the school social worker in Hamilton Township, N.J. She works in seven elementary schools.

Joel J. Greenwald (M.S.W. '76) has been appointed director of social services for the Central New Jersey Jewish Home for the Aged. He will be responsible for intake services, and individual, group, and family counseling.

Donna M. L. Heretick (M.S. psychology '76) has received her Ph.D. in general psychology from VCU.

Penelope Ann Johnston Koburger (M.S. clinical psychology '76) has received her Ph.D. in clinical psychology from VCU.

Dr. Henry K. Midkiff (D.D.S. '76) has established his dental practice in Covington, Va. He was previously in practice in Front Royal, Va.

Dr. Christopher R. Ovide (M.S. rehabilitation counseling '76) received his doctorate in counseling from the College of William and Mary, and has assumed the position of assistant professor of educational psychology at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

Thomas W. Pankey (B.S. math '76) has been appointed operations officer of the Trust Company of Georgia, an Atlanta-based bank holding company.

Willis S. Sanders III (M.H.A. '76) has accepted a position as assistant administrator of the Richmond Metropolitan Hospital in Richmond. The hospital opened in early 1979.

H. Mark Saunders (M.S. rehabilitative counseling '76) has been awarded a \$6,000 grant to attend the Traffic Safety Management-Master of Public Administration program at the Univer-

sity of Southern California. Saunders is executive director of the John Tyler Alcohol Safety Action Program in Chester, Va. The grant was awarded by the U.S. Department of Transportation's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

Daniel K. Smith (B.S. business administration '76) has been named an accounting officer for Colonial National Bank in Richmond. He is responsible for reporting to regulatory agencies.

Anne B. Williams (B.S. urban studies '76) has accepted the position of regional housing specialist with the Mount Rogers Planning District Commission in Marion, Va.

Ruth Green Winston (B.S. mass communications '76) has been promoted to publications editor for A.H. Robins Co., in Richmond.

Linda A. Wyche (B.S. mass communications '76) has accepted the position of production manager of the Norfolk, Va., *Journal and Guide*.

E. Lacy Yeatts (B.S. mass communications '76) has been appointed public relations coordinator for Continental Telephone of Virginia. Her duties will include public speaking, writing, planning, and executing special presentations and events, and working in communications with local Continental offices. She is headquartered in Urbanna, Va.

'77

Margaret Ruggiero Burke (M.Ed. special education '77) has been hired as assistant director of education at Central State Hospital in Petersburg, Va.

Cheryl Todd Collier (B.S. rehabilitative services '77) has been named coordinator of the Peninsula Craft Guild, a sheltered workshop teaching craft skills to handicapped persons, many of whom are homebound. The program is sponsored by the Peninsula Chapter of Handicaps in Newport News, Va., and funded through a Comprehensive Education and Training Act grant.

David A. Compton (B.S. biology '77), a professional sales representative for Smith Kline & French Laboratories, has been assigned to cover the Richmond area for the pharmaceutical division of Smith Kline Corporation.

Don R. Dame (B.S. business administration and management '77) is employed as assistant operations manager for S.H. Heironimus department store in Roanoke, Va.

Anne Farley (B.S. '77; M.S. accounting '78) has joined the New York accounting firm of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell, and Co., as an auditor.

Jayne I. Gackenbach (M.S. psychology '77) has received her Ph.D. in psychology from VCU.

Nicholas E. Kalafatis (M.Ed. administration and supervision '77), an employee of Delta Air Lines, was recently cited by the air line for service "beyond the call of duty" and received the company's President's Customer Service Award. It was the second time he has received the award.

Stephanie Haupl Keck (B.S. nursing '77) has been inducted into Gamma Omega Chapter of Sigma Theta Tau, the national honor society of nursing.

David L. Marshall (B.S. economics '77) has joined Colonial Savings and Loan Association as manager of the Flat Rock branch office in Powhatan County, Va.

Michael O. McMunn (D.D.S. '77) has completed a general practice residency at Michael Reese Medical Center in Chicago and has set up his private practice in Richmond. He is also teaching part-time at MCV.

Jack N. Shapiro (M.H.A. '77) has been promoted to assistant executive director of Daytona, Fla., Community Hospital. He previously served as administrative management specialist of Lucerne General Hospital in Orlando, Fla.

'78

Stephen W. Balducci (B.S. business administration and management '78) has accepted a job as sales representative with Wright Brokerage, Inc., and is selling consumer and food products in the Washington, D.C.,-Baltimore area. He has also completed a Dale Carnegie sales course and is pursuing an M.B.A. degree at Southeastern University in Washington.

Anne Jenkins Bennett (M.Ed. adult education '78) was named woman of the year in 1978, by the West End Business and Professional Women's Club in Richmond. It is the first such award made by the club.

Dr. William C. Berbes (D.D.S. '78) has opened his dental practice in Waynesboro, Va.

Patricia M. Bressete (B.F.A. communication arts and design '78) has joined the staff of Duffy and Associates, a Washington, D.C., graphic design firm, as a graphic designer.

Diana S. Covington (M.MEd. '78) presented a piano recital in the Gellman Room of the Richmond Public Library. She is a teacher in the Richmond Public School system, as well as an adjunct faculty member at VCU.

M. Christopher Cox (M.S. rehabilitation counseling '78) has accepted a position as school social worker on a child study team in Paulsboro, N.J.

John E. Cunningham Jr. (B.S. accounting '78) is employed as a Federal

Reserve bank examiner. His job consists of examining banks throughout a six-state area to assure that they are in compliance with the Federal Reserve rules and regulations.

Vincent B. Greenwood (M.S. clinical psychology '78) has received his Ph.D. in clinical psychology from VCU.

Michael A. King (M.H.A. '78) has been promoted to the position of assistant administrator at the Charleston, W.Va., Area Medical Center. He previously served as administrative assistant.

Jonathan D. Kuhn (M.F.A. crafts '78) has opened a glassblowing studio in Staunton, Va.

Neil D. Lutins (D.D.S. '78) has assumed his general practice residency program with the U.S. Air Force and is stationed at Carswell Air Force Base in Fort Worth, Texas.

Carolyn J. McIntyre (B.F.A. communication arts and design '78) has joined the staff of Bevridge and Associates, a Washington, D.C., design firm.

Jerry W. Moore (B.S. mass communications '78) has joined the staff of the *Herald-Progress* newspaper in Ashland, Va. He will be responsible for coverage of county schools, the school board, and Ashland's town government.

Edward B. Mulligan (M.S. rehabilitation counseling '78) has accepted the position as Executive Director of the Middle Atlantic Institute for Alcohol and Drug Abuse, headquartered in Richmond.

Joyce A. Myers (B.F.A. interior design '78) has been named head interior designer for Contract Interiors, a commercial design firm, located in Columbia, S.C. The firm deals in new environments for business and educational institutions.

Peggy Gillespie Smith (B.S. psychology '78) has joined the Department of Social Services in Petersburg, Va., as an eligibility caseworker.

Kenneth W. Vandebroek (M.S. business '78) has been named manager of employment at Philip Morris Inc. He has been with the company since 1968.

Michael A. Wilson (B.F.A. communication arts and design '78) is working as an art director for Woltz Associates, Inc. in Richmond.

Jane Thomas Woodworth (B.F.A. painting and printmaking '78) recently taught drawing classes for beginner and intermediate students at the King George Art Center in Fredericksburg, Va.

Scott J. Wright (B.F.A. communication arts and design '78) has joined the staff of Eucalyptus Tree Studios in Baltimore as an illustrator-designer.

Rings and Diplomas



Class Rings

Even if you failed to buy a class ring as a student, you can now order one. Rings for both men and women are available in a wide variety of styles. For more information and a price list, write for a ring order kit and please, specify whether the ring is for a man or a woman.



Confirmation Diplomas

If you earned a degree (not a certificate) from Richmond Professional Institute prior to its becoming Virginia Commonwealth University, you can get a confirmation diploma from VCU. Just write for an application form and return it with \$10 to cover the cost of the new diploma.

For the confirmation diploma application form and the ring order kit-price list, please write: Alumni Activities Office, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia 23284.

Letters

A Tax That Works

Dear Editor,

Henry George was right: "The tax upon land values (single tax) is the most just and equal of all taxes."

It is unfortunate that Dr. O'Toole does not make the fundamental distinction between land (site value) taxation and "property" taxes, ("A Taxing Proposition," *VCU Magazine*, Winter 1979). In fact, he does not even mention site value taxation in the entire article. It is the failure to make this distinction that has brought our taxing situation to the terrible dregs it has. It is obviously more unfortunate that so-called experts like Dr. O'Toole do not understand this distinction. We can only hope that he will go to the trouble to learn what site value taxation is. From what I have read, I have never

seen any disadvantages to it and in those few situations where it has been employed it has worked successfully. We don't need any more articles to tell us how bad what currently is used as "property" taxation is.

Arthur Gindin
M.D. '59
Residency '67

Dietetic Concerns

Dear Editor,

I was glad to finally read such an article as "Bittersweet Behavior," in the Fall 1978 *VCU Magazine*. The letters that followed in the Winter 1979 issue showed the irony of our medical association.

I have lived in many areas of the United States and in several countries. In many countries food varieties are limited but the staples of the peoples' diets are of natural sources; the latter doesn't rob the soil of nutrients.

The average American diet consists of 5,000 chemicals, we

have varieties from all parts of the globe, and yet our country's national health is low in comparison to "underdeveloped nations." Primitive societies were healthy until "civilized" man bombarded them with tuberculosis, venereal disease, pasturized dairy products, white sugar, coffee, alcohol, and chemicals in water.

I have studied nutrition, diet, and cultures, past and present, for eight years. When I go to a doctor, I am armed with more knowledge in nutrition than his or her one-half credit in nutrition. When was the last time a doctor had to renew his or her certificate to stay updated with medical and nutritional news?

I hope hospitals, jails, nursing homes, schools, and all institutionalized businesses will begin to incorporate natural foods to their menus.

Dr. Hippchen is turning the first pages of a volume in dietic and behavioral change.

Neryl Towner Senseney
B.S. Elementary Education '74

Summer Study

A surprising number of alumni are returning to the Academic Campus for summer classes. Last year they were among the 7,450 students enrolled in a large variety of graduate and undergraduate courses given during the day and evening sessions.

The schedule for this summer is designed to try to make it even easier to earn credits while working or enjoying a summer vacation.

The Summer Sessions Office, 257-0200, will supply a catalogue or any other information that is needed.

SUMMER SESSIONS CALENDAR

- Advance mail registration : Began Monday, February 26
Regular registration : Tuesday, June 5, 3 p.m.-8 p.m.
Wednesday, June 6, 11 a.m.-2 p.m.
Hibbs Building, first floor
- Summer Sessions Dates
- Pre-sessions : May 14-June 1 and May 21-June 8
 - Five-week sessions : May 14-June 15 and June 18-July 20
 - Six-week session : June 11-July 19
 - Three-week post session : July 23-August 10
 - Nine-week day session : June 11-August 10
 - First 4½ weeks, June 11-July 11
 - Second 4½ weeks, July 12-August 10
- Saturday morning session : June 2-August 11
- Evening College sessions (eight weeks) :
- I. Tuesday, May 29-July 19
 - II. June 11-August 2
 - III. June 18-August 9
- Special day courses and workshops : As listed in the catalogue



Plan now for an exciting vacation this year with the VCU Alumni Travel Program.

Switzerland's Thyon 2000, an international resort, is the destination for June 12-20. This Swiss vacation features: round-trip flight on a DC-10; daily continental breakfasts; a welcoming party; beautiful accommodations with a private terrace overlooking the Alps; and a variety of optional tours. Enjoy this Swiss holiday for the bargain price of only \$399 (plus a 15 percent tax and service charge) per person, double occupancy.

A Rhine River Cruise, August 4-14, takes you into the heart of

Travel

Europe. This unique European tour includes: a three-day cruise between Karlsruhe, Germany and Nijmegen, Holland, with three daily shipboard meals; deluxe accommodations in Munich for three nights with full breakfasts and two gourmet dinners; three nights in cosmopolitan Brussels, featuring a special banquet, full breakfasts, and two dinners at a selection of the finest restaurants; and numerous economical optional excursions. This Rhineland

tour is only \$1,199 complete, per person, double occupancy.

Ireland, May 20-28, still has limited space available. Dublin, Tralee and Limerick are on the itinerary of this Irish adventure.

A trip to the romantic island of Sicily is being planned for the fall. Details on this Sicilian vacation will appear in a future issue of *VCU Magazine*.

For additional information, please contact the Alumni Activities Office, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia 23284, or telephone (804) 257-1228.

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